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The Week in Focus

Future of Constitution Undeclared Neutrality

In this week of the United States Constitution's 150th anniversary in a year of its severe testing, vigorous pronouncements on the charter's inner meaning marked most observances. There were few smooth platitudes, fewer than usual of stock anniversary speeches. A living document recognized by everyone as a power to be reckoned with, the Constitution on its day of celebration stood as a narbiter of the present and a strong arm pointing the future.

President Roosevelt, in his speech from the grassy slope at the foot of the Washington Monument Friday night, dispensed rapidly with the formalities of a celebration address. After the first minute he might have been standing before Congress and the American people arguing for his interpretation of the Constitution's history and of its social significance—today and in the years ahead.

* * *

Actually, Mr. Roosevelt stood before the world, for radio carried his words across every sea. His defense of measures to make democracy function had world implications. The Constitution, he said, was framed by laymen, not legalistically-minded lawyers. Washington and Franklin he sees as men of vision who purposely left the future of the document they drafted open to flexibility in line with social change. Major subjects so handled were stated by Mr. Roosevelt to be "commerce between the states, the taxing power and the general welfare."

* * *

Making Democracy Work

A century and a half of legalism, likened to the small print placed by shyster lawyers on the backs of insurance policies, is blamed by Mr. Roosevelt for delaying social reforms.

Lifting his theme beyond the national to the international plane, Mr. Roosevelt saw democracy as a form of government faced by the clear challenge of dictatorships on the "communistic" and "dictatorial" or "military" model. At too high a price in terms of human liberties, these systems have purchased material things. Just as democracies succeeded monarchies when monarchies failed to meet the social needs of their peoples, so democracy can meet the challenge of dictatorship only by proving itself better suited to meet social needs.

President's Text: Page 2.

* * *

Black and a Black Dragon

While the president was extolling the supreme law of the land, a dark shadow of lawlessness fell across one of the most controversial of his recent actions in pursuit of his efforts to achieve social reform "within the Constitution." In apparently well-documented articles not as yet denied by Associate Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette this week charged that Mr. Black had been and still is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, hooded order of night riders whose symbol is a black dragon.

* * *

In London, Mr. Black refused to comment. President Roosevelt also withheld comment, pending the new justice's return. Documents reproduced in the copyrighted series of articles purport to record "Klansman Black" accepting a "passport" amounting to life membership on Sept. 2, 1926.

Previously, on July 9, 1925, Mr. Black's resignation from the Klan is contained in a letter reproduced in his own handwriting. At Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, declares there is no such thing as life membership, and that the minutes of Sept. 2, 1926, might have recorded a local gesture of the Realm of Alabama toward its new Senator-designate, Mr. Black.

* * *

Senators Aroused

Effect of the Black "disclosures"—if such they are—was electric in Senatorial ranks. At the time of Mr. Black's confirmation the charge of Ku Klux associations was levelled against him, but not in the serious form now advanced.

Many Senators ask Mr. Black to repudiate the Klan and so end the uncomfortable picture of a present or past wearer of a lawless hood sitting in the law's highest robes.

* * *

Drama also was injected into Constitution Week by Senator Borah's defense of the Constitution, of the Supreme Court and of constitutional amendment, rather than tampering with the court, as a method of social change.

Smoke poured from the Statue of Liberty's torch as real fire signalized the start of national celebrations. Britain took special and appreciative note of the occasion, as did other foreign governments. While men honor the Constitution, it is disclosed by research that a preacher, Peletiah Webster, of colonial Philadelphia, who published in 1783 a political treatise on national union, did much to inspire results of the convention of 1787.

Concluding Article in Constitution Series: Page 2.

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Relief Is Chief Factor In U. S. Financial Field

Permanence Is Likely to Be Affected by Its Accompaniment of High Taxation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—So long as Mr. Roosevelt is President the giving and distributing of relief will be one of the chief functions of the American Government.

But so long as Congress reflects the increasing restlessness of the American taxpayer, strings may be tied about relief appropriations as in the big fund just authorized, and a final clash may yet upset the basic theory of the New Deal on the subject—that a permanent relief army is inevitable in America from now on.

This question of relief is now basic to most of the financial problems of the American Government. Congress has gone home after voting a huge $1,500,000,000 relief fund. But the budget balancing problem persists, the taxpayer is growing vocal and Congress showed its gathering hesitancy by tying more strings to the appropriation than at any time before in New Deal history.

At the same time, in two official utterances just made in Boston, Corrington Gill, assistant administrator of WPA, emphasized the New Deal's expectation of a continuing relief army. Actually, WPA relief rolls have dropped from 2,555,000 to a present 1,500,000, largely under pressure of Congress, and the anticipated average for the year is 1,730,000.

It is the underlying philosophy of the New Deal to relief that is really at the root of the controversy, however. America is now at the third stage of its unfolding relief policy, and judging by repeated statements of Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt himself, now re-enforced by Mr. Gill, the problem is envisioned as permanent, not temporary. It cannot be disregarded in any discussion of federal finances. It is one of the basic drains on the taxpayer's pocketbook.

There wasn't any federal relief problem up to 1933 for local relief was simply not considered the business of the Central Government. Local destitution was felt to be a matter for local aid or at any rate for the state.

Mr. Hoover, however, departed somewhat from the traditional idea, though he did it reluctantly. He spent money for public works; he called conferences to maintain wages and purchasing power; he spent money to maintain prices of wheat and cotton; sought to inflate credit through open market operations, organized the successful RFC which poured billions into the shaky financial institutions (instead of letting

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

British Warship Escapes Bombing In Bay of Biscay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—Although a protest is likely to be made on account of the dropping of bombs from an airplane near the British destroyer Fearless while that vessel was on patrol duty yesterday on Spain's Biscay coast, it is recognized in official circles here that the incident may well have been an accident.

This is because the plane responsible made off toward Gijon, a port still in Spanish Government hands, and Insurgent planes from Burgos have been in the neighborhood recently.

Meanwhile, it has been authoritatively ascertained that up to the present there is no truth whatever in rumors in circulation of a submarine attack on British patrol vessels near Malta.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British destroyer Fearless reported today to London naval authorities that it had been attacked by a bombing plane off Gijon, Spain.

Six heavy bombs fell close to the Fearless but the destroyer was not struck.

The attack, however, was not strictly of that kind of guerrilla warfare which Britain and the other Nyon powers are trying to stamp out in the Mediterranean. The Nyon protocol called for protection of commercial ships, not war vessels.

Waxed Tomatoes Offer Way Out Of Market Glut

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—New York tomato growers were advised by a Cornell University expert yesterday to use a wax coating to prevent killing of the crop by frost and glutting of the market.

Dr. Hans Platenius of the department of vegetable crops said the tomatoes should be picked at the green mature or turning stage, coated with wax and stored for a week in a temperature of 70 degrees. Unless sold soon thereafter, they should be stored in temperatures from 35 to 45 degrees, up to six weeks, he added.

"Thousands of bushels of late tomatoes remain unharvested when the first killing frost ends the growing season," he explained. "Many growers manage to pick all ripe and nearly ripe fruits before the frost strikes. As a result, for several weeks afterward, markets are swamped and prices so low they hardly pay the harvesting cost."

Plow Offered San Diego; Snows Twice in Century

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP)—City Manager Robert W. Flack wonders if it can really be that the Davenport, Iowa, manufacturing firm which offered by mail to sell the city a snowplow to keep streets clear hasn't heard San Diego has seen only two snow flurries in a century.

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Spain Demands Halt by League On Aggressors

Premier Wants Germany and Italy Named in 'War of Invasion'

Armistice Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 18—A proposal that the League of Nations should arrange for an armistice in Spain and follow this up by making plans to allow the Spanish nation to see for itself what kind of government it wants was voiced by Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian delegate, in today's general discussion in the Assembly.

The plan was welcomed by many delegations as at any rate offering a practical suggestion for putting an end both to hostilities and armed foreign intervention in Spain.

Although it is felt that neither of the Spanish combatants may be ready at present for peaceful solution of this kind, the adoption of Dr. Koht's proposal would, it is felt, at least place the League in a better light than the method hitherto adopted of declaring itself unable to do anything.

Wants Aggressors Named

Meanwhile the Spanish Loyalist Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, in an Assembly speech today demanded that the League should recognise that Italy and Germany have committed aggression against Spain and should apply relevant articles of the Covenant immediately. He also claimed the Loyalist Government's right to buy war material freely and urged that Loyalist Spanish vessels should receive the benefit of the Nyon anti-piracy agreements.

This, of course, involves ending the non-intervention agreement and the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, who followed Dr. Negrin in the discussion, intimated that this was not the view of the French Government.

Italy Told of New Ban

Yesterday's decisions extending the scope of the anti-piracy drive in the Mediterranean to include airplanes and surface ships have been communicated to Italy.

Spanish circles, though indignant that Spanish vessels are not to be protected, are believed to be on the whole satisfied that the greater part of trade with Spain henceforth will be immune from piratical attack.

The slight hitch which delayed the signature of yesterday's accord from morning until evening is attributed to juridical objections raised by Nicholas Politis, Greek delegate. Mr. Politis demurred at the possibility of Greek warships being obliged to go to the help of shipping in case of attack by superior forces.

His objection was made by clause under the agreement allowing warships to use their discretion in territorial waters. His attempt to extend this discretion to the open seas was met by a united Anglo-Franco-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Planes and Ships Face Fire Under Nyon Agreement

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AP)—The nine-power accord drafted yesterday to make surface warships and airplanes subject to attack if they molest shipping in the Mediterranean contains the following provisions according to the text made public today:

"1. The present agreement is supplementary to the Nyon arrangement and shall be regarded as an integral part thereof.

"2. The present agreement applies to any attack by a surface vessel or aircraft upon any merchant vessel in the Mediterranean not belonging to either of the conflicting Spanish parties, when such attack is accompanied by violation of the humanitarian principles embodied in the rules of international law with regard to warfare at sea, which is referred to in Part 4 of the Treaty of London of April 22, 1930, and confirmed in the protocol signed at London Nov. 6, 1936.

"3. Any surface war vessel engaged in protection of merchant shipping in conformity with the Nyon arrangement which witnesses an attack of the kind referred to in the preceding paragraph shall:

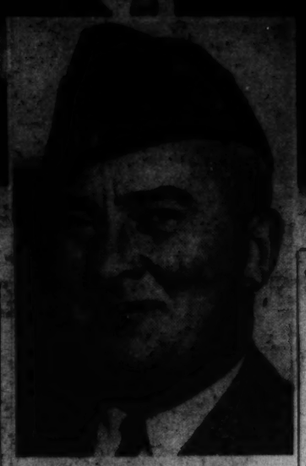
"(A) If attack is committed by aircraft, open fire on aircraft.

"(B) If attack is committed by a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

'Sweet Adaline—'

Wide World
Max Winfield, Commander of Tampico (Mexico) Post



Top: Adj. Julius Schriftgiesser of Panama
Bottom: Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kansas

Sergt. Dudley Biden of New York

Japanese Claim Flanking of Five Chinese Divisions

PEIPING, Sept. 18 (AP)—Japanese army headquarters announce that its offensive south and southwest of Peiping has rolled over the walled city of Chochow, Chinese advance base on the Peiping-Hankow railway 40 miles from here.

The fall of Chochow, the Japanese declared, had isolated five Chinese divisions, some 50,000 men, along the railway north of that city. Two Japanese columns moving pincer-wise from either side the railway threatened to entrap this force.

The Japanese drive, launched with 60,000 men with the crossing of the Yungting River 30 miles south of Peiping Tuesday, gained added momentum and advanced 12 miles in the last 24 hours. Beyond the Yungting the turbulent River Chuma was crossed by pontoons by moonlight to bring the Japanese within sight of Chochow's walls.

Part of the force continued down the railway toward the main Chinese base in this area, Paotingfu 80 miles from Peiping. Japanese airmen bombed troop concentrations there.

Nearer Critical Ground

The Japanese also reported rapid advances for their highly mobile column penetrating Shansi Province—west of the Peiping battle area—

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Legion Prepares To Show Benefit Of World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—In the midst of world-wide concern over war and rumors of war, members of the American Legion—those who know intimately what war is, on the front line and supply line and the home front—are preparing a gigantic parade and demonstration for peace.

While the drum corps and the bands, the uniforms and flags promised to lend a militaristic note to Tuesday's parade, observers declare it will be one of the greatest mobilizations of peacetime influences the world has ever seen. Veterans of the World War freely declare they do not want to see America enter another world conflict. They don't want to fight again, or to see their children fight.

A Challenge to Hate

The prominent position in the agenda of the nation convention is therefore given to a challenge to the forces of international disorder and hate. Previous conventions of the Legion have given prominence to this question, but this year, the nineteenth that the Legion has convened, the prevalence of warlike attitudes in the world is held sufficient to stimulate a more positive stand by the organization.

Preliminary discussions of American Legion policy indicated that the peace program would have three features:

1. Continued emphasis upon adequate national defense against attack and for the preservation of order.

2. Mobilization of capital and labor as well as military strength in time of war.

3. Enactment of neutrality legislation sufficient to prevent the United States from being drawn into an armed conflict.

Dedicated to peace, rather than to war, the parade is expected to include 200,000 marchers, 200 drum corps and 100 bands. To see the complete display, onlookers will have to stand in line or remain in their seats from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset.

So that New York City's 7,000,000 inhabitants may participate to the fullest extent in the dramatic activities of their half a million guests, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has proclaimed Tuesday a municipal holiday. Schools and city offices will be closed for the day, as will many business establishments.

To Protect Buildings

To protect tenants against an influx from enormous crowds in the street, Fifth Avenue building owners announced that doorways would be closed and only persons having official passes would be admitted. Tenants in Avenue skyscrapers were asked to appoint marshals to prevent employees and guests from leaning too far out of windows or from climbing out on balcony walls to view the parade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Doughboys who were doughboys all through the war and tars who got no further than swabbing decks still are waiting their chance to name one of their number as head man of the American Legion.

Twenty-two men have been honored as comamnders of the legion. None has come from the ranks of the enlisted men.

Wages Lagging In Soviet For Tractor Groups

MOSCOW—An astonishing disclosure that "tens of thousands" of drivers of tractors and combine-harvesters employed in Soviet agriculture were from three to five months behind in payment of their wages, and that "thousands" of machine-tractor stations had not paid wages in full to their employees for more than a year, was recently made by the Government newspaper Izvestia. Since there are only 6300 machine-tractor stations in Russia, the wages of a majority of employees must be in arrears.

Machine-tractor stations, owned and operated by the Government, have a monopoly of large agricultural machinery. They rent machines, with services of drivers and mechanics, to collective farms in return for a fixed share of the yield. In bad crop years, such as 1936, the income of machine-tractor stations suffers along with that of farms.

However, Government spokesmen do not consider the poor 1936 harvest chiefly responsible for non-payment of wages to machine-tractor station employees. They point out that arrears are most striking in districts where the harvest yield last year was reported to be the best in history.

Executives Are Accused

Executives of stations are accused of "financial irresponsibility"; they apparently overestimated their income, appropriated large sums for improvements which they could not afford, and discovered too late that they did not have enough money left to pay wages. Having gotten behind in wage payments, many stations have not been able to make good the deficit. Farms cannot pay them until the harvest is gathered, and meanwhile their payrolls continue as usual. Apparently a large number of the stations made no allowance for the fact that income varies while wages are fixed, and accumulated no reserves.

In earlier years, the Government did not expect machine-tractor stations to pay their own way. The mechanization of agriculture was subsidized. But for two years stations have been expected not only to pay their own way but to show profits. The present difficulties then started.

Difficulty in Ukraine

The Ukraine, for example, reported an excellent crop yield last year. But Izvestia showed that machine-tractor stations in several Ukrainian regions owe employees several months in back wages. In the Dneiprepetrovsk region, employees are owed more than 4,000,000 rubles, and the wage debt increased 50 per cent in the first six months of 1937. In the Kharkov region, the unpaid wage debt of machine-tractor stations totaled 3,500,000 rubles on July 1. The Commissar of Agriculture ordered these stations to pay 25 per cent of back wages immediately, but they could not find the money.

In the Azov-Black Sea region, where the 1936 harvest was reported above average, official figures showed that machine-tractor stations owed 4,000,000 rubles in back wages last Jan. 1, and had fallen behind another 4,000,000 rubles by July 1. In Stalingrad region, the wage arrears amounted to 6,000,000 rubles on July 1, and the Donetz region was even further behind. In the latter, Izvestia reported that a record-breaking brigade, nationally praised for its achievements, had received no wages for four months. No figures were given for regions where last year's yield was meager or almost non-existent. Wage arrears here should be much greater.

Non-payment of wages was probably a factor in labor demoralization reported earlier this year. In many districts, spring sowing was delayed for a month or more because agricultural machinery had not been put in order. However, Izvestia expressed admiration for "the spirit of tractor and combine-harvester drivers who continued to work efficiently despite the criminal negligence of officials."

Intimate Message From Washington

Both President and Black Face Problems of Action as Klan Cloud Hovers Unpleasantly Over Both—The Capital Waits

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 18

President Roosevelt now has his choice between two methods of procedure in the Black case. Either method is familiar politics. First of all, he could keep quiet, and not complain if Mr. Black keeps substantially quiet too. That way, the hope would be that the public would eventually forget about these Ku Klux Klan charges, and their political damages would be written off. Faced with an issue of this nature, such silent treatment is perhaps what most politicians would advise.

On the other hand, the President can do what the tentative indications in Washington are that he may do, and call for an accounting from Mr. Black. Mr. Roosevelt's brief public statement virtually said: "It's up to you, Mr. Justice, to examine and reply to these charges." Mr. Black is given first of all a chance to refute the charges if he can. Failing that, he has an opportunity to set them in a different perspective. And failing that, the questions of investigation—by an impartial body, by the Senate, or by a judicial committee—have already been raised.

Should the outcome of this treatment still leave the President and Mr. Black in serious difficulties, the question arises whether Mr. Roosevelt will expect his appointee to resign. If Mr. Black sees no necessity for that drastic step, the only remaining recourse is the constitutional process of impeachment.

A Long, Dreary Road

It is, therefore, a long, dreary, and unpleasant road. And although there have been some indications in Washington that the President intends to press matters, along the line of this second alternative, it almost appears as if these reports might be window-dressing, upon second thought, it would seem that Mr. Roosevelt would seek a less Draconian outcome.

For one thing is clear. If Mr. Black is "made a martyr," a great deal of Southern opinion will rush to his defense. The Ku Klux Klan, which was certainly dormant a week ago, now has received free publicity unparalleled since the mid-twenties. This further rift between Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats will be driven, by such tactics, deep into the party structure. And, remember, it was an issue of this particular brand which split the party in 1928, and which has historically menaced Democratic unity. Though Mr. Black is known as a liberal, that would not prevent the Conservative South from rallying behind him if his fellow-Democrats of the North seek to pillory him on the Klan issue.

This threat is the real menace to the Administration: The continuing danger which the President doubtless seeks to avoid above all things. Upon his attitude in the weeks immediately ahead may well depend the outcome for several future years in the Democratic Party.

The damage to the President himself has already been done, unless the Klan charges are altogether disproved. For it will have been shown that his power of appointment in this most solemn and important office was exercised carelessly, and that the Senate was wrong in voting confirmation in ready response to the President's wish. When, in future, the issue of following a Roosevelt request comes up in Congress, there will be ample reason for legislators saying: "Let's wait a minute." And it is certain that the Black question will not be forgotten, will not be permitted to die away by the opposition.

Had Two Opportunities

Such an outcome is particularly regrettable because the Supreme Court appointment offered President Roosevelt the second big opportunity he had to bridge over the gap which his original court enlargement proposals opened. His first chance was in May or June, when it seemed that he might have compromised on an addition of two justices, and have concluded his campaign with a season of favorable decisions and these two appointments. But the President refused to take this opportunity, and forced his court fight to the bitter outcome.

Even then, after he had taken his beating, there still remained this appointment. And the President had the chance to make a conciliatory choice. There were plenty of individuals whom he might have chosen, in whom the public would have had confidence, and who would have qualified as liberals. Somebody latterly suggests that Senator Burton K. Wheeler might have been named; a most ingenious suggestion since it would have been a peace gesture after the battle, have placed an undenied liberal on the bench, probably got an amenable New Dealer from Montana into the Senate, and have left Mr. Black in his extremely valuable and almost unique role as a southern liberal.

But the President eschewed all sorts of attractive chances for magnanimity and, in what is generally described as a combination of revenge and ultra-cleverness, put Mr. Black on the bench. Now he must make up his mind whether to take the quiet line and in effect stand behind his appointee under fire, or whether to join with the prosecution.

Around the White House they are blaming Mr. Black for "putting the President in this position"—a somewhat unreasonable attitude unless the Alabaman deliberately misled the President about his Klan connections, which is not contended by anybody. There is the chance, of course, that a good deal of this indignation is feigned. Of that, and of the President's ability to get out of the severest predicament of his career in the White House, we shall soon have opportunity to see.

President Sees U. S. in Crisis; Plans New Trip

Constitution Day Address Shows Him Still Firm for Social Reform

Hits Out at Court

Stresses That Constitution Was Drawn by Laymen and Is Not Legalistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Insisting that "there is a crisis in American affairs which demands action now," President Roosevelt in a militant speech last night nailed his flag of social and economic reform to the mast and started ahead on a vast campaign for re-establishment of his authority in public opinion and over Congress.

Just before the Chief Executive began his Constitutional Day speech to almost 100,000 people under a harvest moon at the foot of the Washington Monument, the White House announced that he would start next Wednesday on a swing across the continent which will be his own type of political campaigning.

Disregarding the clouds raised by the Ku Klux Klan issue, the President is obviously pressing forward to round out his New Deal with the mighty program of reform legislation, part of which was left by the wayside in the last session of Congress, part of which is still to be drafted.

Though every accent of his speech last night was militant, leading to the conclusion that the President intended to renew his drive on the Supreme Court, there was no indication of ways and methods. But by forceful argument and skillful debating points, Mr. Roosevelt built up to his major conclusion that the Supreme Court must be brought to conform to the majority will more quickly than what he described as the 20-year lags of history.

Reforms Too Long Delayed

Perhaps the key phrase of the speech was that "reforms too long delayed or denied have jeopardized peace, undermined democracy and swept away civil and religious liberties." That is Mr. Roosevelt's plea for immediate action.

After pointing out the century-long struggle between popular opinion and "legalistic interpretations" of the Constitution, he said:

"Every effort to construe the Constitution as a lawyer's contract rather than a layman's charter has ultimately failed. Whenever legalistic interpretation has clashed with contemporary sense on great questions of broad national policy, ultimately the people and the Congress have had their way. But that word 'ultimately' covers a terrible cost."

A little later he said, "We can no longer afford the luxury of 20-year lags."

These words carry the implication that the President is preparing to do something to stop the "lags"—a matter entirely in the control of the Supreme Court. But there was no hint of what measures he may have in mind, or even whether he has anything more concrete than such threats as his court enlargement plan, which in another part of the speech he credited with causing the court's reversal on minimum wage legislation and its approval—in the face of the lawyers—of the Wagner Labor Act. It is possible that threats, rather than completed action, would be adequate to prevent the "lags."

He and Borah Poles Apart

Mr. Roosevelt's speech made complete antithesis with Senator William E. Borah's address of the previous evening. Their economic and political philosophies were poles apart. The Idahoan stressed the necessity of an independent judiciary, and of the maximum amount of human freedom. He spurned the very premises of the President's speech, the assumption, as phrased by Mr. Roosevelt, that "the resources of the nation can be made to produce a far higher standard of living for the masses if only government is intelligent and energetic in giving the right direction to economic life." To which the President added that "that idea is wholly justified by the facts."

More than once, Mr. Roosevelt figuratively thumped on the rostrum, and insisted that his program must not be checked. He said:

"I am not a pessimist. I believe that democratic government in this country can do all the things which common-sense people, seeing the picture as a whole, have the right to expect . . . and I am determined that under the Constitution these things shall be done."

It was not only what Mr. Roosevelt said, but the way he said it, that impressed observers with his fighting mood. The middle part of his speech abounded in satiric references to "the lawyers."

In a particularly effective sentence, for example, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"This great layman's document was a charter of general principles—completely different from the 'whereas' and the 'parties of the first part' and the fine print which lawyers put into leases and insurance policies and installment agreements."

The President stressed the legal phrases delightedly, and extracted the full satire from his reference to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Text of President's Constitution Day speech: Page 4.

The Constitution—Borah and Roosevelt: Editorial page.

Wealth of Material Available For Students of Constitution

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—One of the most written-about subjects in the world is the United States Constitution. Material for the layman or scholar who wishes to acquaint himself with its provisions, origin and development is plentiful wherever books may be had.

The backbone of all source material is Madison's "Debates of the Constitutional Convention," published in 1840 by Government order and now available in combination with other documentary source material in at least two standard publications. These are the massive three volume collection, "Records of the Federal Convention of 1787" edited by Max Farrand, and "Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of American States," edited by Charles C. Tansill and the Library of Congress.

The Farrand work is accessible in most libraries, and the "Formation of the Union" as it is called for a short title, can be obtained from the superintendent of documents at the government printing office in Washington. This volume is extremely valuable as it contains the notes of Yates, Pierce, King, McHenry and others as well as those of Madison, and such documents as the credentials of the delegates and texts of various plans submitted to the convention, and is very fully indexed.

Among general works descriptive of how the Constitution came into being, a standard one is Charles Warren's "Making of the Constitution." (Little, Brown & Co.) Mr. Farrand has two readable accounts, "The Fathers of the Constitution" and "The Framing of the Constitution of the United States," as parts of Yale University historical sets. (Yale University Press.) Robert Livingston Schuyler's "The Constitution of the United States" (Macmillan) is notably well-balanced, though recently out of print. George Bancroft's "History of the United States From the Discovery of the Continent to the Establishment of the Constitution in 1789" (D. Appleton), is still cited, though written more than 50 years ago.

Whether in anticipation of the 150th anniversary or because of the intense current interest in constitutional questions, or both, the last few years has seen a veritable flood of books on this subject. A recent Book-of-the-Month Club selection, "Bulwark of the Republic," by Burton J. Hendrick (Little Brown & Co.), gives a remarkable historical picture of the accretion of political tradition and meaning to the Constitution down to the present time as a living document.

Other recent works have included "Fifty-Five Men," by Fred Rodell, (the Telegraph Press), "The Constitution and the Men who made it," by Hastings Lyon (Houghton Mifflin), and on the controversial side, "Storm Over the Constitution," by Irving Brant (Bobbs-Merrill). Most recent works have drawn materially in some way from Charles A. Beard's "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" (Macmillan), and from the essays of J. Franklin Jameson and the work of A. C. McLaughlin, all published some years ago.

Any list of books on the Constitution short of a Library of Congress card file is bound to be fragmentary or selective, so great is the volume of study and writing that has gone into the expounding of this charter of government, but the volumes cited will give an indication of the material available to those who are interested.

The following are books dealing with the Constitution, reviewed in the book columns of this newspaper in the last two years:

"The Constitution and the Men Who Made It," by Hastings Lyon (Houghton Mifflin) reviewed Sept. 24, 1936; "Neither Purse Nor Sword, or the Menace to the Constitution," by James M. Beck (Macmillan) reviewed Sept. 19, 1936; "Whose Constitution?" by Henry A. Wallace (Reynal & Hitchcock) reviewed July 8, 1936; "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States," by Charles A. Beard (Macmillan) reviewed Nov. 15, 1935; "Fifty-five Men," by Fred Rodell (Telegraph Press) reviewed July 15, 1936; "The Story of the Constitution," by George L. Knapp (Dodd Mead) reviewed July 15, 1936.

Steps to the Constitution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Books so rare that no price ever has been set upon them have been brought out to public view this week in honor of the signing of the Constitution.

The Library of Congress has drawn from its files the books, pamphlets and papers that trace the origin of the Constitution and show the material which went into the making of America's charter 150 years ago.

The display has been set up along the path which hundreds tread daily through library display rooms to the marble niche in which the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution stand. The books illustrate the vast amount of material the institution holds for the scholar who would learn about the Constitution.

Copy of Magna Carta

Magna Carta which the barons of England wrung from King John at Runnimeade in 1215 was selected as the starting point. An extremely rare manuscript copy, done in the fourteenth century on vellum and paper, is surrounded by several other copies of that English charter that date back to the fourteenth century.

First editions and rare pamphlets dot the trail of the Constitution up through that September of 150 years ago, and beyond, until it had been ratified and the first Congress had met.

The part English laws played is illustrated by first editions of Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, printed in 1482; Nicholas Statham's Abridgement on Casts, printed in 1490, and Blackstone's Collection of the Laws of England.

Typifying the French influence is the Spirit of Laws by Montesquieu. The book shown was Thomas Jefferson's copy. Many of the other books are from Jefferson's library, for Jefferson might rightfully be called the founder of the Library of Congress. He gave his books to start the library.

In line come charters of the American colonies, the Albany Plan and Articles of Confederation. The Albany Plan was the forerunner of the Constitution. Worked out in 1755 by Benjamin Franklin it was adopted by a convention of delegates from the colonies. Franklin said it smacked too much of monarchy to be accepted by the colonies and too much of democracy to be liked by England.

Stronger Document

It never become effective, though it bore stipulations which, if observed, might have prevented severance of the colonies from England. It was a much stronger document than the puny Articles of Confederation adopted by the states during the war.

Early printings of state constitutions which were worked out after the Declaration of Independence occupy their own place, along with copies of state laws and books on government and politics that were studied by writers of the Constitution.

Handbills notifying citizens of progress toward state constitutions, journals of the conventions, Franklin's collection of state constitutions and other political literature of that day pave the way to what probably was the first public printing of the Constitution as a supplement to the Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser.

That was on Sept. 19, 1787. Other papers printed it in Philadelphia on the same day but they printed it in regular editions.

Numerous Pamphlets

Illustrative of the debate which swept the land after the public learned provisions of this document that had been worked out behind tightly-closed doors are numerous pamphlets, broadsides and a wide variety of printed material, including early collections of the Federalist. That represented the joint endeavor of several outstanding advocates of the Constitution. One of the books is a pamphlet James Monroe wrote and later suppressed, a fact which adds greatly to the rarity of the book.

Finally, come debates of state constitutional conventions, notices of ratification, descriptions of the high celebrations that sent long parades down streets of Philadelphia and New York while crowds cheered, and the record of the first meeting of the Senate.

Among the collection, too, is a rare lithograph of George Washington done from a portrait by Rembrandt Peale. By accident, the stone plate was broken after only a few prints had been made.

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The President's Constitution Day Address

Implies He Will Resume Court Reform Plan but Ignores Klan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's Constitution Day address delivered here last night:

My fellow Americans:

Tonight, 150 years ago, 38 weary delegates to a convention in Philadelphia signed the Constitution. Four handwritten sheets of parchment were enough to state the terms on which 13 independent weak little republics agreed to try to survive together as one strong nation.

A third of the original delegates had given up and gone home. The moral force of Washington and Franklin had kept the rest together. Those remained who cared the most; and caring most, dared most.

The world of 1787 provided a perfect opportunity for the organization of a new form of government thousands of miles removed from influences hostile to it. How we then governed ourselves did not greatly concern Europe. And what occurred in Europe did not immediately affect us.

Today the picture is different.

Now what we do has enormous immediate effect not only among the nations of Europe but also among those of the Americas and the Far East, and what in any part of the world they do as surely and quickly affect us.

In such an atmosphere our generation has watched democracies replace monarchies which had failed, their people and dictatorships displaced democracies which had failed to function. And of late we have heard a clear challenge to the democratic idea of representative government.

Do Not Deny Methods

We do not deny that the methods of the challengers—whether they be called "communistic" or "dictatorial" or "military"—have obtained for many who live under them material things they did not obtain under democracies which they had failed to make function. Unemployment has been lessened—even though the cause is a mad manufacturing of armaments. Order prevails—even though maintained by fear, at the expense of liberty and individual rights.

So their leaders laugh at all constitutions, predict the copying of their own methods, and prophesy the early end of democracy throughout the world.

Both that attitude and that prediction are denied by those of us who still believe in democracy—that is, by the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world and by the overwhelming majority of the people of the world.

And the denial is based on two reasons eternally right.

The first reason is that modern men and women will not tamely commit to one man or one group the permanent conduct of their government. Eventually they will insist not only on the right to choose who shall govern them but also upon the periodic reconsideration of that choice by the free exercise of the ballot.

Threat to Civilization

And the second reason is that the state of world affairs brought about by those new forms of government threatens civilization. Armaments and deficits pile up together. Trade barriers multiply and merchant ships are threatened on the high seas. Fear spreads throughout the world—fear of aggression, fear of invasion, fear of revolution, fear of death.

The people of America are rightly determined to keep that growing menace from our shores.

The known and measurable danger of becoming involved in war we face confidently. As to that, your Government knows your mind, and you know your Government's mind.

But it takes even more foresight, intelligence and patience to meet the subtle attack which spreading dictatorship makes upon the morale of a democracy.

In our generation a new idea has come to dominate thought about government—the idea that the resources of the nation can be made to produce a far higher standard of living for the masses if only government is intelligent and energetic in giving the right direction to economic life.

That idea—or more properly that ideal—is wholly justified by the facts. It cannot be thrust aside by those who want to go back to the conditions of 10 years ago or even preserve the conditions of today. It puts all forms of government to proof.

Makes Demands Clear

That ideal makes understandable the demands of labor for shorter hours and higher wages, the demands of farmers for a more stable income, the demands of the great majority of business men for relief from disruptive trade practices, the demands of all for the end of that kind of license, often mistermed "liberty," which permits a handful of the population to take far more than their tolerable share from the rest of the people.

And as other forms of government in other lands parade their pseudo-science of economic organization, even some of our own people may wonder whether democracy can match dictatorship in giving this generation the things they want from government.

We have those who really fear the majority rule of democracy, who want old forms of economic and social control to remain in a few hands. They say in their hearts: "If constitutional democracy continues to threaten our control why should we be against a plutocratic dictatorship which would perpetuate our control?"

And we have those who are in too much of a hurry, who are impatient at the processes of constitutional democracies, who want Utopia overnight and are not sure that some vague form of proletarian dictatorship is not the quickest road to it.

Both types are equally dangerous. One represents cold-blooded resolve to hold power. We have engaged in a definite, and so far successful, contest against that. The other represents a reckless resolve to seize power. Equally we are against that.

And the overwhelming majority of the American people fully understand and completely approve that course as the course of the present government of the United States.

To hold to that course our constitutional democratic form of government must meet the insistence of the great mass of our people know our resources justify, security and the standard of American living be raised from what they are to levels which the people know our resources justify.

Only by succeeding in that can we insure against internal doubt as to the worthwhileness of our democracy and dissipate the illusion that the necessary price of efficiency is dictatorship with its attendant spirit of aggression.

That is why I have been saying for months that there is a crisis in American affairs which demands action now—a crisis particularly dangerous because its external and internal difficulties re-enforce each other.

Purposely I paint a broad picture. For only if the problem is seen in perspective can we see its solution in perspective.

Is Not a Pessimist

I am not a pessimist. I believe that democratic government in this country can do all the things which common sense people, seeing that picture as a whole, have the right to expect. I believe that these things can be done under the Constitution, without the surrender of a single one of the civil and religious liberties it was intended to safeguard.

And I am determined that under the Constitution these things shall be done.

The men who wrote the Constitution were the men who fought the revolution. They had watched a weak emergency government almost lose the war, and continue economic distress among thirteen little republics — at peace but without effective national government.

So when these men planned a new government, they drew the kind of agreement which men make when they really want to work together under it for a very long time.

For the youngest of nations they drew what is today the oldest written instrument under which men have continuously lived together as a nation.

The Constitution of the United States was a layman's document, not a lawyer's contract. That cannot be stressed too often. Madison, most responsible for it, was not a lawyer—nor was Washington or Franklin, whose sense of the give-and-take of life had kept the convention together.

Free of Obscure Clauses

This great laymen's document was a charter of general principles—completely different from the "whereases" and the "parties of the first part" and the fine print which lawyers put into leases and insurance policies and installment agreements.

When the framers were dealing with what they rightly considered eternal verities, unchangeable by time and circumstance, they used specific language. In no uncertain terms, for instance, they forbade titles of nobility, the suspension of habeas corpus and the withdrawal of money from the Treasury except after appropriation by law. With almost equal definiteness they detailed the Bill of Rights.

* * *

But when they considered the fundamental powers of the new national government they used generality, implication and statement of mere objectives, as intentional phrases which flexible statesmanship of the future, within the Constitution, could adapt to time and circumstance. For instance, the framers used broad and general language capable of meeting evolution and change when they referred to commerce between the states, the taxing power and the general welfare.

Limitations of Court

Even the Supreme Court was treated with that purposeful lack of specification. Contrary to the belief of many Americans, the Constitution says nothing about any power of the court to declare legislation unconstitutional; nor does it mention the number of judges for the court.

Again and again the convention voted down proposals to give justices of the court a veto over legislation. Clearly a majority of the delegates believed that the relation of the court to the Congress and the Executive, like the other subjects treated in general terms, would work itself out by evolution and change over the years.

But for 150 years we have had an unending struggle between those who would preserve this original broad concept of the Constitution as a layman's instrument of government and those who would shrivel the Constitution into a lawyer's contract.

No Rancor for Opponents

Those of us who really believe in the enduring wisdom of the Constitution hold no rancor against those who professionally or politically talk and think in purely legalistic phrases. We cannot seriously be alarmed when they cry "unconstitutional" at every effort to better the condition of our people.

Such cries have always been with us—and, ultimately, they have always been overruled.

Lawyers distinguished in 1787 insisted that the Constitution itself was unconstitutional under the articles of confederation. But the ratifying conventions overruled them.

Lawyers distinguished in their day warned Washington and Hamilton that the protective tariff was unconstitutional—warned Jefferson that the Louisiana purchase was unconstitutional—warned Monroe that to open up roads across the Alleghanies was unconstitutional. But the Executive and the Congress overruled them.

Lawyers distinguished in their day persuaded a divided Supreme Court that the Congress had no power to govern slavery in the territories, that the long-standing Missouri compromise was unconstitutional. But a war between the states overruled them.

The Odd Man Again

Lawyers distinguished in their day persuaded the odd man on the Supreme Court that the methods of financing the Civil War were unconstitutional. But a new odd man overruled them.

That great senatorial constitutional authority of his day, Senator Evarts, issued a solemn warning that the proposed interstate commerce act and the federal regulation of railway rates which the farmers demanded would be unconstitutional. But both the Senate and the Supreme Court overruled him.

Less than two years ago 58 of the highest priced lawyers in the land gave the nation (without cost to the nation) a solemn and formal opinion that the Wagner Labor Relations act was unconstitutional. And in a few months, first a national election and later the Supreme Court overruled them.

For 20 years the odd man on the Supreme Court refused to admit that state minimum wage laws for women were constitutional. A few months ago, after my message to the Congress on the rejuvenation of the judiciary, the odd man admitted that the court had been wrong—for all those 20 years—and overruled himself.

In this constant struggle the lawyers of no political party—mine or any other—have had a consistent or unblemished record. But the lay rank and file of political parties has had a consistent record.

Unlike some lawyers, they have respected as sacred all branches of their government. They have seen nothing more sacred about one branch than about either of the others. They have considered as most sacred the concrete welfare of the generation of the day. And with laymen's common-sense of what government is for, they have demanded that all three branches be efficient—that all three be interdependent as well as independent—and that all three work together to meet the living generation's expectations of government.

That lay rank and file can take cheer from the historic fact that every effort to construe the Constitution as a lawyer's contract rather than a layman's charter has ultimately failed. Whenever legalistic interpretation has clashed with contemporary sense on great questions of broad national policy, ultimately the people and the Congress have had their way.

The Penalties of Delay

But that word "ultimately" covers a terrible cost.

It cost a civil war to gain recognition of the constitutional power of the Congress to legislate for the territories.

It cost 20 years of taxation on those least able to pay to recognise the constitutional power of the Congress to levy taxes on those most able to pay.

It cost 20 years of exploitation of women's labor to recognise the constitutional power of the states to pass minimum wage laws for their protection.

It has cost 20 years already—and no one knows how many more are to come—to obtain a constitutional interpretation that will let the nation regulate the shipment in national commerce of goods sweated from the labor of little children.

We know it takes time to adjust government to the needs of society. But modern history proves that reforms too long delayed or denied have jeopardized peace, undermined, democracy and swept away civil and religious liberties.

Yes, time more than ever before is vital in statesmanship and in government—in all three branches of it.

Safety for the Future

We will no longer be permitted to sacrifice each generation in turn while the law catches up with life.

We can no longer afford the luxury of 20-year lags.

You will find no justification in any of the language of the Constitution for delay in the reforms which the mass of the American people now demand.

Yet nearly every attempt to meet those demands for social and economic betterment has been jeopardized or actually forbidden by those who have sought to read into the Constitution language which the framers refused to write into the Constitution.

No one cherishes more deeply than I the civil and religious liberties achieved by so much blood and anguish through the many centuries of Anglo-American history. But the Constitution guarantees liberty, not license masquerading as liberty.

Let me put the real situation in the simplest terms. The present Government of the United States has never taken away and never will take away any liberty from any minority, unless it be a minority which so abuses its liberty as to do positive and definite harm to its neighbors constituting the majority. But the Government of the United States refuses to forget that the Bill of Rights was put into the Constitution not only to protect minorities against intolerance of majorities, but to protect majorities against the enthronement of minorities.

Nothing would so surely destroy the substance of what the Bill of Rights protects than its perversion to prevent social progress. The surest protection of the individual and of minorities is that fundamental tolerance and feeling for fair play which the Bill of Rights assumes.

But tolerance and fair play would disappear here as it has in some other lands if the great mass of people were denied confidence in their justice, their security and their self-respect. Desperate people in other lands surrendered their liberties when freedom came merely to mean humiliation and starvation. The crisis of 1933 should make us understand that.

On this solemn anniversary I ask that the American people rejoice in the wisdom of their Constitution.

I ask that they guarantee the effectiveness of each of its parts by living by the Constitution as a whole.

I ask that they have faith in its ultimate capacity to work out the problems of democracy, but that they justify that faith by making it work now rather than 20 years from now.

I ask that they give their fealty to the Constitution itself and not to its misinterpreters.

I ask that they exalt the glorious simplicity of its purposes rather than a century of complicated legalism.

I ask that majorities and minorities subordinate intolerance and power alike to the common good of all.

For us the Constitution is a common bond, without bitterness, for those who see America as Lincoln saw it "the last, best hope of earth."

So we revere it—not because it is old but because it is ever new—not in the worship of its past alone but in the faith of the living who keep it young, now and in the years to come.

Some of President's Points

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 18

High lights of President Roosevelt's Constitution Day speech:

This great layman's document was a charter of general principles—completely different from the "whereases" and the "parties of the first part" and the fine print which lawyers put into leases and insurance policies and installment agreements.

I believe that democratic government in this country can do all the things which common-sense people have the right to expect. I believe that these things can be done under the Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees liberty, not license masquerading as liberty.

The present Government of the United States has never taken away and never will take away any liberty from any minority, unless it be a minority which so abuses its liberty as to do positive and definite harm to its neighbors constituting the majority.

I ask that majorities and minorities subordinate intolerance and power alike to the common good of all.

The known and measurable danger of becoming involved in war we face confidently. As to that, your Government knows your mind and you know your Government's mind.

Tolerance and fair play would disappear here as it has in some other lands if the great mass of people were denied confidence in their justice, their security and their self-respect.

You will find no justification in any of the language of the Constitution for delay in the reforms which the mass of the American people now demand.

Says Democracy Is Safe and That People's Will Still Rules

Roosevelt Sees a Crisis In the Affairs of the U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

installment agreements and "the fine print on the back of insurance policies"—points which aroused pleased laughter from the visible crowd, and must have infuriated a good many lawyers who believe the implications to be unfair to them.

Later on, Mr. Roosevelt did a pungent burlesque of the popular conception of a Senator's dignity. He said, in booming, pompous long-drawn-out tones: "That gre-e-a-t s-e-e-n-a-t-o-o-o-o-o-r-i-a-l c-o-o-o-n-s-t-i-t-u-t-i-o-n-a-l authority of his day, S-e-e-e-n-a-t-o-r Evarts, issued a solemn warning . . . etc." It is not often, in dignified public address, that the President of the United States, goes in for parody.

These touches were all indicative of the temper of the speech. The President delivered it all with huge gusto, and a number of extempore interpolations. When he said:

"The rank and file . . . unlike some lawyers, have respected as sacred, all branches of their government. They have seen nothing more sacred about one branch than about either of the others." And he added these words, not in the prepared text: "That branch farthest removed from the people, than about either of the others nearest the people."

From every word of the speech, therefore, the President is pressing ahead with his program. This speech was to stir up public opinion, since Constitution Day offered a big national radio hook-up. The next step is for Mr. Roosevelt to cross the continent, seeing as many people as is possible without openly admitting that he is campaigning.

May Call Special Session

Then, the task of assaying and surveying public opinion complete, the President will decide whether or not to call a special session of Congress. His major problem is not merely to have Congress in Washington, but to have it here in a co-operative mood. Therefore he is seeking to carry his program to the country, in the hope that national reactions will make their favorable impression on Congress.

The President's speech was marked by familiar touches of criticism of authoritarian government in foreign lands. He spoke freely of "material things" which had been obtained in some such countries, but added: "Unemployment has been lessened—even though the cause is a mad manufacturing of armaments. Order prevails—even though maintained by fear, at the expense of liberty and individual rights."

But, in his most serious reference to the dictatorships in a long series of public speeches, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The state of world affairs brought about by those new forms of government threatens civilization. Armaments and deficits pile up together. Trade barriers multiply and merchant ships are threatened on the high seas. Fear spreads throughout the world—fear of aggression, fear of invasion, fear of revolution, fear of death."

The Danger of War

The reference to threat to merchant ships was unmistakable. With a crisp conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt gave the Administration's answer on these overseas dangers: "The people of America are rightly determined to keep that growing menace from our shores. The known and measurable danger of becoming involved in war we face confidently. As to that, your government knows your mind, and you know your government's mind."

But this speech will not be remembered for its brief foreign affairs declarations. It will, instead, go down as the speech on "the layman's Constitution." The President was seeking to persuade the people that the document was "not a lawyer's contract" and hence in its provisions affecting the powers of the national government, subject to evolving interpretation.

He said specifically: "The framers used broad and general language capable of meeting evolution and change when they referred to commerce between the states, the taxing power, and the general welfare." These three references are significant. The New Deal justifies its wages and hours bill under the commerce clause, and the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Labor Act on that premise; it advances crop control under the taxing power; and social security as well as other important legislation under the general welfare clause. To the President these three references are intended to be a tent broad enough to hold his entire legislative program.

In the very next paragraph of his speech, Mr. Roosevelt made one of his two direct references to his court plan. He said: "Contrary to the belief of many Americans, the Constitution says nothing about any power of the court to declare legislation unconstitutional, nor does it mention the number of judges for the court." His other reference was to the reversal of the court's state minimum wage law decision "after my message to the Congress on the rejuvenation of the judiciary."

Credit for the spade work on this speech goes to Thomas G. Corcoran, who has got a great deal of publicity as a behind-scenes assistant to the President. This means that Mr. Corcoran probably wrote draft after draft, and the President put the final address into form suitable to himself. But it contained many bright touches which Washington observers attribute to Mr. Corcoran's fertile ingenuity. He was in the small group around the President as the speech was given.

The audience got many of Mr. Roosevelt's points, and there was isolated applause wherever there should have been, but a singular lack of cheering enthusiasm. There was no uproarious applause. The crowd was "sitting on their hands"—perhaps because it was a rather chilly evening, perhaps for more fundamental reasons.

Unity Stressed at Ticonderoga

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Sept. 18—"How far a nation can be trusted with self-government—how far life, liberty and prosperity are safe and the progress of social improvement is secure, under the influence of laws made by those who are to obey them;" these were the themes of an address by William T. van Alstyne, state president of the Sons of the American Revolution, at a special Constitution Day celebration at Fort Ticonderoga here.

To maintain equilibrium, Mr. van Alstyne said, under equal law, "what our country needs and deserves is a sense of national unity and solidarity. It needs men with hard common sense." In a time of great stresses and strains of national life, "it needs steadiness, generous effort and patient thinking."

The program included a procession in which the local ambulance corps carried the colors; then the Girl Scouts presented a very large flag which will be flown on the flagstaff of Fort Ticonderoga. The flag was a gift of the Women's Republican Club of Ticonderoga, the presentation being made by Mrs. Stephen Pell, club president, who said:

"In the name of the Women's Republican club of Ticonderoga I present to Fort Ticonderoga this flag, the symbol of our American birthright, liberty, as an expression of our loyalty to the American system of government as planned by our forefathers on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution."

The girl scouts recited the oath to the flag, which was hoisted to the note of a bugle; and when it reached the top of the flagpole all sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Other organizations represented were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Legion, and public school children.

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Smith Disagrees With Roosevelt's Democracy Views

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith was at odds with President Roosevelt on another subject today—a definition of American democracy.

In a speech at Princeton University's Constitution Day celebration yesterday, the former New York Governor said:

"At Roanoke, President Roosevelt called democracy 'the rule of the majority.' That is not so. The American form of government is intended to protect the rights of the minority. The majority needs no protection."

Mr. Smith cited two recent United States Supreme Court decisions which, he said, revealed the Constitution as "a living and vital force for the preservation of liberty and freedom" and which "made clear to the man in the street" the meaning of democracy and the Constitution.

In one, he declared, the Supreme Court "saved two colored boys when the State of Alabama was about to send them over the brink of eternity." He did not mention the Scottsboro case by name.

The other, he continued, was the Oregon school case, in which he asserted "A bigoted Legislature backed up by a bigoted Governor had enacted a measure that closed up Roman Catholic parochial schools. The Supreme Court said: 'Stop, you can't do that.'"

Statements that the Constitution was only intedded to protect the rights of property were termed "buncombe and bluster" by Mr. Smith. "Everybody is a property owner," he said.

Rebels Drive Wedge In Loyalist Lines

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Sept. 18 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent troops and artillery battered a wide breach today in Government lines south of Gijon, last Government stronghold on the northeastern Spanish coast.

The Insurgents reached a point 45 miles from the city. Gen. Miguel Aranda announced that his troops were approaching Mt. Pajares, the 4200-foot peak called the "southern key to Asturias." Shells burst over Government positions on the mountain.

Retreating Government troops, Insurgents said, were dynamiting roads, bridges, railways and telegraph lines as they fell back. Scores of buildings were set on fire. In Pola de Gordon 50 houses were reported destroyed. Santa Lucia, a mining center, was razed, the Insurgents reported.

Constitution Day Speakers Firm Against Dictatorship

By the Associated Press

Pleas to keep a dictatorship from supplanting the American democracy which has endured for 150 years echoed today from the oratory of Constitution Day.

They sprang from the controversy over President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary, to obtain what he called last night a layman's interpretation of the Constitution rather than a legalistic concept.

Whether the speakers were aligned with Mr. Roosevelt or were opposed to him, they declared that powerful forces were at work to make themselves the nation's masters.

George Wharton Pepper, former Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, told a Philadelphia observance that the Constitution was the safeguard for minorities from executive tyranny.

He asserted the Supreme Court was not nullifying the will of the government when it overruled an act of legislation. The court, he said, "is as much a part of the Government as are Congress and the President. The decision of the court is an act of government just as much as a statute itself."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri warned at New York against any fundamental change in the Constitution as conceived on democratic principles.

"We have only to look at the career of Huey Long in Louisiana and Hitler in Germany," he said, "to understand how far reaching may be the disregard of simple constitutional sanctions in the setting up of dictatorships."

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said in a Washington address that "there can easily be serious trouble" if a Supreme Court invalidated an Act of Congress unless the court is animated by a "sincere desire" to follow constitutional precepts.

Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, said:

"I was never more serious in my life than when I say that civilization is tottering on the brink. We may go as Greece went, as Rome went, as Germany went."

Along the Atlantic seaboard, the graves of 52 men who were deputies to the constitutional convention in 1787 were decorated in simultaneous services. The principal ceremony was at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

At Rapid City, S. D., standing before the face of Abraham Lincoln, carved out of solid rock on the steep side of Mount Rushmore, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, said:

"There should be instant repudiation of the doctrine recently expressed that the American people are so well satisfied with present leadership, or perhaps helpless to do otherwise, that they are willing to accept anything the master suggests."

"There is evident today, too strong a purpose on the part of those in high places to hold on to all of the emergency powers that were granted and constantly add to them," the Nebraska Democrat, who has opposed several Administration measures, said at the unveiling of the huge face.

"This is producing a situation, we will not call it dictatorship, but the antithesis of that which ought to prevail in a free country," he added.

"It is a far cry from the type of government which Washington and Jefferson established and which Lincoln preserved."

Senator Burke urged "an indestructible union of indestructible states" as fostered by Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington, whose faces are hewn on Mount Rushmore.

He asked his audience of 5000 persons "on this anniversary of the Constitution's birth, here with the immortal Lincoln looking down from the mountain, to pledge ourselves to the unfaltering support of the Constitution."

Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of the huge stone figures, announced the memorial henceforth will be known as the "Shrine of Democracy." It was called that by President Roosevelt when he dedicated the face of Thomas Jefferson in 1936.

The sculptor said the national memorial will be completed within the next three years. The faces of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln already have been carved on the 500-foot summit. The features of Theodore Roosevelt have been blocked out and blasting will begin soon.

Free Judiciary Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Preservation of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and an independent judiciary are the paramount needs of today, according to scores of speakers at observances of the 150th anniversary of the nation's organic law here. Among these were Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York State Supreme Court, and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who addressed meetings here last night and yesterday afternoon.

Without mentioning by name Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama, recently appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt, Justice Pecora, addressing a dinner of the United States Constitutional Sesquicentennial Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, referred directly to the Black appointment by declaring that adherence to the Ku Klux Klan was incompatible with the constitutional pledge required of every person holding public office.

"Any person who would regulate the civil rights and liberties of any of our people on the basis of considerations of race, color or creed tears to tatters the Constitution which guarantees to every American equality before the law," he said.

The Matter of the Oath

"To speak specifically, or by way of example, any citizen of America who sincerely pledges allegiance to such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan tramples upon the guarantees of liberty in our Constitution. One cannot sincerely take the oath of allegiance to the Klan and with equal sincerity pledge himself to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The taking of a constitutional oath under such circumstances is merely the meaningless mumble of a ritual."

Son of John L. Lewis Freshman at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—Enrolled as a freshman at Princeton University this term is John Llewellyn Lewis Jr., 18-year-old son of the C. I. O. chieftain.

Young Lewis listed his home address as Alexandra, Va., and his father's occupation as "an executive." He is a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the School of Engineering.

In 1933, Harry E. Green, son of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was graduated from Princeton.

Historical Etchings Are Shown in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 — An "All American" exhibit including many articles of interest in connection with the Constitution is being held at the Chicago Historical Society here. Etchings of the signers of the Constitution and their autographs together with an engraving of Independence Hall showing the Supreme Court Building and Congress Hall, form the center of the interesting collection.

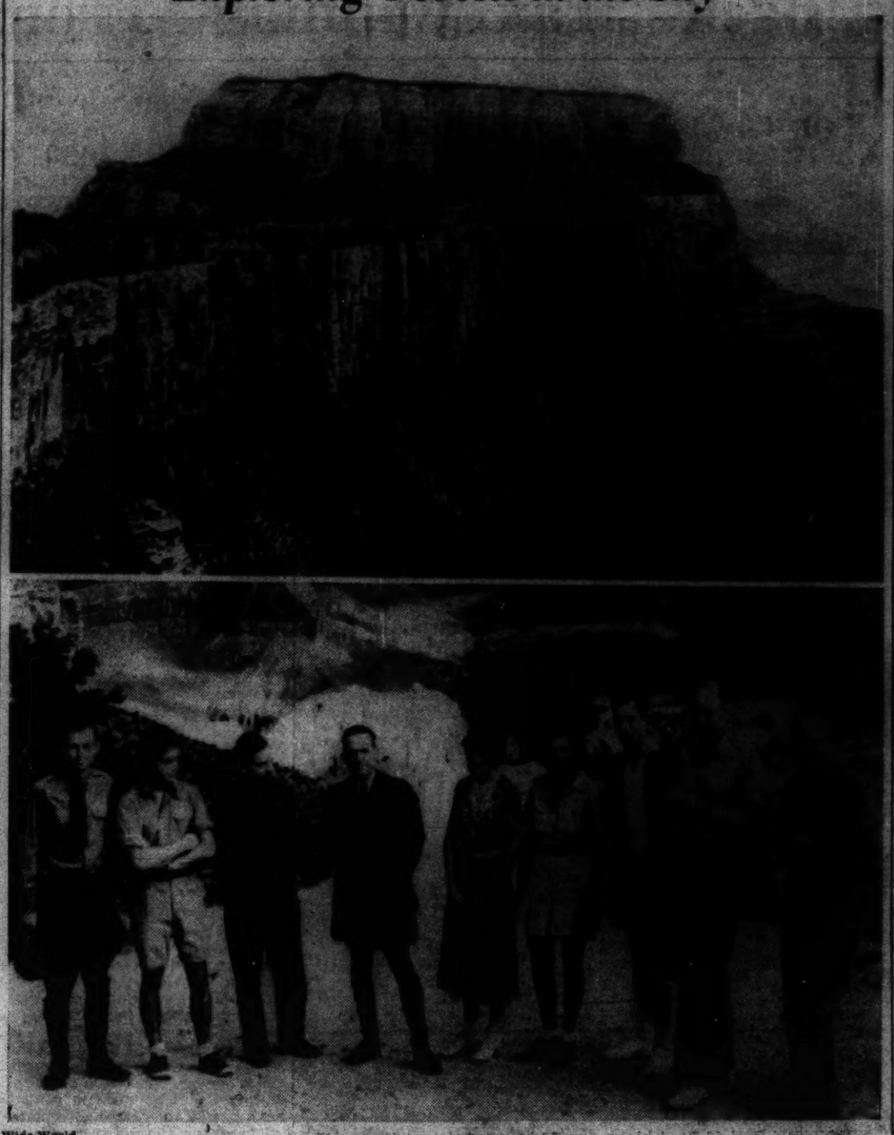
Supplementing the display are engravings and photographs of all the Presidents of the United States. Signers of the Declaration of Independence are represented.

Glass Repeats Opposition To Black on High Bench

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 18 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia issued a terse statement yesterday, relative to charges that Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court is a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

"My vote against the confirmation of Senator Black for the Supreme Court reflects then and now my judgment of the utter unfitness of his nomination, regardless of the Ku Klux Klan charges. I am in no degree surprised to see it definitely asserted that Mr. Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

Exploring 'Forests in the Sky'



Wide World

Research Group and Their Goal

Above: A View of the Grand Canyon Taken From Cape Royal, Looking West and South and Showing Wotan's Throne. The Research Group Will Scale Wotan's Throne After Completing Their Investigation of Shiva Temple in Search of Animal and Plant Life Preserved From Prehistoric Times. Below: Members of the Research Expedition, Left to Right: E. D. McKee, Chief Naturalist of Grand Canyon Park; G. B. Andrews; E. S. Humphrey; Mr. E. Tillotson, Superintendent of the Park; Miss Amy Andrew; Mrs. Walter A. Wood Jr.; Walter A. Wood Jr.; Dr. Harold E. Anthony, Head of the Expedition; and James B. Shackelford, Photographer.

Captured Mice Held Key To Secret of Shiva Temple

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 18 (AP)—A natural scientist toiled down the precipitous walls of Shiva Temple yesterday with two tiny leaf-eared mice which may prove the key to present-day life on the "Lost Forest," believed isolated from changes of the earth since the Ice Age.

Dr. Edwin D. McKee, Grand Canyon Park naturalist and member of the party which ascended to towering Shiva Temple Thursday in what they believe was modern man's first conquest of the mesa, returned with the first specimens today and said:

"It is impossible for me to say what their value may be. If we find after comparison that the (leaf-eared mice) specimens on the canyon rim and the 'Lost Forest' differ, then they certainly are important.

"If they are the same, we will have proof the isolation is not complete."

Search Continues

Dr. Harold E. Anthony, mammalogy curator of the American Museum of Natural History, remained alone atop the towering, forest-covered plateau to pursue the search for other and larger specimens. Mr. McKee said the scientists saw chipmunks, a rabbit and signs of a coyote atop the 275-acre mesa.

"I was amazed, too, to find traces of deer," he said. "How they ever succeeded in climbing the almost perpendicular 1200-foot wall of Shiva Temple I can't understand."

Arrow-chippings—proof that an early people either visited or inhabited the mile and one half high "forest in the sky"—also were discovered.

Plane to Drop Supplies

The expedition radioed that a mishap while the party was en route to the summit of Shiva Temple had left it hard pressed for supplies and water. One of the packers, to save himself from a fall far into the canyon below, tossed aside his load.

Miss Amy Andrews, the expedition's pilot, radioed from the airport on the south rim that she planned to circle over Shiva Temple and drop supplies by parachute from her cabin plane.

As Dr. Anthony explored the upper regions of Shiva Temple, the party's expert mountain climbers turned their attention to the other near-by "sky forest," Wotan's throne. Even more precipitous than Shiva Temple, both Dr. Anthony and Dr. McKee feel that their chances of making spectacular discoveries are infinitely better.

Roosevelt Trip: Dodging Issue?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The fall political season has opened with immense emphasis. Following the constitutional debates of the last two days, and on the heels of the sensation aroused by the Ku Klux Klan issue, comes President Roosevelt's announcement that he will start for the Pacific Coast on Wednesday. The Chief Executive is combining his own delight in travel with the immediate political necessity of restoring his Administration's authority, checked in Congress and beclouded by the Black-Klan issue.

President Roosevelt's western trip will place him on the Pacific Coast when Mr. Justice Black arrives back in the United States and probably will keep the Chief Executive out of Washington past the date when the Supreme Court reconvenes for its fall term.

The President is leaving on Sept. 22 and does not expect to be back in Washington for at least two weeks. Mr. Black, meantime, is sailing from Ireland on Sept. 24 on the S. S. Manhattan. He will land in New York six days later, when the President will be two thousand miles away. The Supreme Court opens its fall term on Oct. 4 which is probably two or three days prior to Mr. Roosevelt's return to the capital.

Therefore if absence and distance can offer any relief from the political embarrassments caused by the Klan issue, it will be afforded. Exactly how the President could conduct any investigation of Mr. Black's fitness to take his seat Oct. 4, from a special train in the mid-continent is difficult for observers to understand.

Republicans Cautious

Meantime, with this issue in the air, the political opposition as led by John Hamilton, Republican national chairman, has been exceedingly cautious to avoid mistakes. The Klan question is one of extreme delicacy. Hence Mr. Hamilton said, through the national committee:

"In view of Mr. Roosevelt's record on questions involving religious or racial tolerance, it is inconceivable that he would, knowingly, have appointed a Klansman to the Supreme Court. It is a matter of regret to Republicans, no less than Democrats, that the President should have remained in ignorance of the evidence regarding the affiliations of Mr. Justice Black.

"In an issue of such seriousness, affecting as it does the integrity of our fundamental institutions, there is no proper place for partisan criticism. As Americans we must all hope that Mr. Roosevelt will be successful in finding a solution of this difficult problem compatible at once with the dignity of the Supreme Court and of his own high office."

Up to Roosevelt

The statement, notable for its restraint, nevertheless places responsibility on President Roosevelt for taking further action in the matter.

Meantime, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas sprang to Mr. Black's defense in a telegram charging that criticisms of the appointment were partly aimed at embarrassing the President. Senator Connally insisted it was unfair to demand that Mr. Roosevelt ask for Mr. Black's resignation.

Senator Connally's strong views are a foretaste of what Southern Democrats—however conservative—might do if pressure on Mr. Black to resign became insistent, or if President Roosevelt shared in it. The rift between North and South, always latently threatening in the Democratic party, would thus be emphasized.

The President's detailed itinerary has not yet been published. But it will inevitably take him through the territory of his principal Democratic opponents in the recent Supreme Court fight. Notably he intends to stop off in Montana at Fort Peck Dam, a big earth-fill project across the upper Missouri, the largest man-made dyke in the world. But another of Montana's noted products is Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who led the successful opposition to the President's court plan.

Ickes Accuses Hughes of Plot On Court Reform

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, assailed the Supreme Court as a "super-government" in a speech here yesterday, and declared that "some successors of Chief Justice John Marshall have followed his example in exercising the power he usurped to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts."

While praising the founders of the Constitution "because it has provided more democracy than any other form of government in the world," Mr. Ickes criticized Chief Justice Hughes for "plotting to checkmate" the President's attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court.

"Nowhere in the Constitution," said Mr. Ickes, "do I find that there was any purpose to lodge in a small group of men selected for life, and therefore beyond the reach of the people, the power to function as a super-legislature. And yet during the course of the years this is precisely what has happened."

The cabinet member was the principal speaker at a Constitution day celebration in Forbes field, concluding a parade in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution.

"Reactionary Press" Scored

Centering his attack on those who would "misuse" the Constitution for selfish purposes, Secretary Ickes asserted:

"You will remember how recently the news and editorial columns of the reactionary press of America rang with sycophantic praises of a Chief Justice who, they proclaimed joyfully, was a clever enough politician to out-maneuver the President of the United States in his legitimate and statesmanlike effort to reform the judiciary of the United States.

"In the eyes of certain persons who have organized political machine gun nests in all parts of the country . . . it was a serious crime for the President to propose a long overdue reform of the judiciary.

"But it was a highly praiseworthy act on the part of the Chief Justice of the United States to plot to checkmate by political maneuvering and plottings, including an unconstitutional advisory opinion, this attempt to make the judicial branch of our Government co-operate as the Constitution intended that it should co-operate, with the legislative and executive branches in promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

PWA Might Be Upset

Mr. Ickes added that the Public Works Administration, which he heads, might eventually be ruled unconstitutional by the court.

"It may even be that when the Supreme Court speaks the final word on PWA it will be found that in many parts of the country judges have been holding court in unconstitutionally built courthouses," he said.

Mr. Ickes further declared:

"The Supreme Court, to all practical intents and purposes, as it exists today, is a continuing constitutional convention—changing, altering, nullifying and amending our basic law at its will . . . but in more than one instance the Supreme Court has kindly saved the Congress and the people the trouble of amending the Constitution—sometimes in order to save the skin of the Supreme Court."

Reich Prepares Regal Welcome For Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 18—Premier Mussolini's coming visit to Berlin, judging from present preparations, will rival in pomp and display anything offered to ruling sovereigns by monarchial Germany.

A special committee of architects under Prof. Bonno von Arendt of the Reich Theater Chamber has worked out decorations which, it is said, are to serve not only for this coming visit but also to be ready for any such future occasions.

For weeks past pylons have been going up along Berlin's great east-to-west thoroughfare. These pylons are each topped by an eagle, emblem of the Reich's sovereignty, and they carry decorations and illuminations. Everywhere along the route the Swastika and the Tricolor of Italy will fly side by side, and special stands have been erected for spectators.

On the other hand, the German public has as yet been kept almost completely in the dark regarding the actual program of Signor Mussolini's visit. It is understood, however, that the Duce will reach the German frontier at Kufstein on Sept. 25 and will be received by Reichsführer Hitler in Munich, whence they will proceed together to the military manoeuvers, arriving in Berlin Sept. 27. On the program is a great gathering at the stadium, where both Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler will deliver addresses.

Duce's Visit to Germany Rouses Official Concern In Austria and France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 18—Edodard Herriot, former French Premier, has made a flying visit from Geneva to Vienna, presumably to confer with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg regarding the possible consequences of the forthcoming Mussolini-Hitler meeting. There is considerable concern both here and in France lest the two fascist dictators may attempt to coerce the Austrian regime into closer co-operation with them, thereby compelling Dr. Schuschnigg to make vital concessions to the National Socialists.

Clerical circles here are said to be much disturbed by such prospect, and the French, probably encouraged by the Czechoslovaks, are believed to be offering to support the clericals in their resistance to eventual German pressure.

The Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, has just made a declaration to the effect that Austria will continue in friendly co-operation with Germany without giving up any of her independence. No radical changes are expected, he said, from Signor Mussolini's visit.

Dr. Schmidt also stated that Austria does not wish to become a member of the Council of the League of Nations.

It is plain that in view of the hostile attitude of Italy and Germany to the League Austria does not intend to take any step that might offend them.

The head of the official Austrian press department, Col. Walter Adam, has just visited representatives of the German Propaganda Ministry in Munich, but no important changes in the present press agreement were decided upon.

Generally speaking, it is believed that while the Austrian Government will continue vigorous resistance to any aggression by extreme Austrian National Socialists, it will make more concessions to the moderate pro-Germans. This would set the milder friends of Germany against the revolutionary ones.

Transport Strike Postponed in N. Y.

By the Associated Press

New York: The executive board of the C. I. O.-chartered Transport Workers Union promised to defer strike action against the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation for a brief period, if a fact-finding body, named by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, begins deliberations at once.

Louisville, Ky.: Sidestepping a direct vote on the question of C. I. O.-A. F. of L. affiliation, the International Typographical Union convention delegates adopted a substitute resolution calling on the American Federation of Labor to amend its constitution so that the federation will have no power over unions except in an advisory capacity.

The substitute resolution was offered as a peace move for previous resolutions calling for the printers' union to change their affiliation from the A. F. of L. to the Committee on Industrial Organization.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously on a voice vote with only a few scattered and faint noes.

By its action today the I. T. U. remains an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: The first of several threatened strikes in the Grand Rapids furniture industry started Friday as several hundred employees left their jobs at the Furniture Shops of America. Union demands on which it was said the management refused to negotiate included wage and hour adjustments, a closed shop and a check-off system.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada offered to mediate the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the rival Committee for Industrial Organization, United States labor organizations.

A resolution by the Congress expressed its determination momentarily to maintain present connections with the A. F. of L., and instructed its executives to contact both organizations:

"Offering their services in a mediatory capacity in the present dispute and to use every legislative effort to secure a meeting representative of both parties with a view to bringing the present deplorable division in the ranks of labor to an end."

Mme. Chiang Comforts Soldiers On China's 'Day of Mourning'

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18 (AP)—China today observed a day of mourning to commemorate the Republic's loss of Manchuria in 1931 before a Japanese army which advanced much as the present Japanese forces are moving through North China.

Flags were at half-mast throughout China. A three-minute silence was observed, halting traffic, while the Chinese people pledged support to General Chiang Kai-shek and the nation.

Madame Chiang, the American-educated wife of the Premier, made a dramatic anniversary visit to comfort Chinese troops enduring severe hardships on the Shanghai front because of continuing downpours of rain.

Dressed in black she caused a sensation among the soldiers, who reverentially called her "our mother." Mme. Chiang thanked fliers and soldiers personally for their courage in resisting the Japanese advance.

Tomorrow's mid-autumn festival will be sharply curtailed and the money usually spent for fireworks and incense will be donated to the National War Fund.

Japanese officials disclosed, meanwhile, that 800 Chinese civilians who were found within the shattered walls of Pootung, on the Yangtze about 15 miles north of Shanghai, when Japanese captured the city a week ago, had been permitted to form their own autonomous government.

Theaters Reopen at Shanghai

Meanwhile Shanghai, encircled by warring Chinese and Japanese armies, is at last seeking relaxation.

Americans and other foreigners thronged the city's two leading movie theaters as they opened for the first time since Aug. 14 when war brought chaos to the metropolis.

Although the situation remained fraught with danger for Shanghai's 3,500,000 inhabitants, the city is gradually trying to approach normalcy.

Two of the largest hotels reopened despite the ever present danger of exploding shells and falling shrapnel.

The city's entertainment centers eagerly awaited the arrival tomorrow of 1500 United States Marines, who will bring American forces here to a total of 2700. The fresh troops, members of the 6th regiment, are due from San Diego, Calif., to reinforce members of the 4th regiment.

Foodstuffs are daily becoming

China

(Continued from Page 1)

from the north. They said they had taken Hengyuan, 40 miles southeast of Tatung, main railway town of North Shansi, and Laihsien, on the Shansi-Hopei border.

(Chinese headquarters in Nanking, however, declared that Chinese air forces had inflicted heavy punishment on Japan's Shansi expedition.)

Neutral military observers said the Chochow success probably would bring the Japanese shortly into contact with sterner resistance, that of the far better trained and armed divisions of the Central Chinese Government.

Thus far, the advance has been made largely against regional North China forces, which, although fighting stubborn rear guard actions, have been unable to stand against Japan's mechanized drive.

Troop Trains Concentrated

Japanese airmen brought back reports that troop trains were concentrating at stations below Chochow, presumably to aid a large scale Chinese retreat. But at the same time Chinese sources said that other troop trains were carrying two armies of Nanking troops, totaling about 68,000 men, to assigned places on a formidable defense line which has been under construction across central Hopei Province for a year.

Already the central Hopei campaign has developed into the most extensive operation of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, now 10 weeks old. In one thrust south of Peiping the Japanese have some 60,000 men, with scores of thousands more on other sectors of this front.

The Chinese have had eight divisions, about 100,000 men, in actual contact with the 60,000 Japanese, with as many more in near-by areas.

Neutral military observers predict a still more extensive battle soon on which the fate of North China will depend. They generally agree the war will be won or lost on this front; that the Shanghai conflict is a sideshow.

The main Chinese defense line runs from Tsangchow, 60 miles south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, to Shihchiachuang, about 160 miles below Peiping on the railway to Hankow, following the basin of the Huto River. It is studded by concrete blockhouses linked by elaborate trench systems built under guidance of the Nanking Government's German military advisers.

Gen. Yu Hsueh-Chung's 51st army of two divisions was reported moving into Tsangchow, while Gen. Sang Chen's 32nd army of four divisions was believed already arrayed along the western portion of the line. Both generals are among China's best.

Two Japanese regiments were reported to have led the crossing of the Chuma, over steel pontoons and improvised bridges made by lashing native junks together. Moonlight flooded the scene, enabling Chinese machine gunners on the west bank to take a heavy toll of the first enemy units.

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Loss of Pitchers Held Indians Back—Tax Winnings From Football for U. S.

Loss of Feller and Allen Stopped Indians—O'Neill

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Steve O'Neill is not the man to voice "alibis" in defense of his managerial post with the Cleveland Indians, the old catcher frankly believes that if he eventually loses his position with the Tribe, it will be because he was a victim of circumstances, rather than an unwise strategist.

Rumors involving O'Neill have circulated since early August, when his club tumbled into the second division of the American League at a time when Cleveland critics contended it should have been giving the Yankees a battle for the lead. During the past month, however, the Tribe has maintained a pace that is faster than any other team in either league, the Yankees included, a comeback that may have saved the pilot's status with the front office.

Breaks Important

"I guess I've made some mistakes," admits O'Neill, "because I've listened to plenty of criticism. But we haven't been getting the breaks. If we had, I'd be all set. The breaks have built up or broken down more managers than any other single factor. It is an old story.

"I was without Bob Feller for a greater part of the season," Steve continued, "and everyone figured he'd win between 15 and 20 games. I believe he would have topped 20. Then, as if that wasn't bad enough, we lost Johnny Allen for quite a spell. He won 20 games for me last season and in the games he has been able to pitch this year, he hasn't been beaten.

"No manager can lose two pitchers like Feller and Allen and still produce a winner," insisted the one-time catcher. "Didn't the Tigers fall behind when they lost Rowe and Bridges? They ceased to be contenders. Well, the same thing happened to us."

The Cleveland situation is interesting to Boston fans because it also involves Bill McKechnie, the canny Scot, who directs the distinies of the Bees. Alva Bradley, Cleveland president and owner, would like to sign McKechnie into his organization. Bill has done a grand job here, and Bob Quinn is completely satisfied, but it is Bob's policy never to stand in the way of a man who has the opportunity to better himself.

National Leguer

McKechnie could undoubtedly do better with the Indians financially, but he is giving much thought to the shift into the American League. All of Bill's success, up to the present, has come in the senior circuit, and the Cleveland offer would have to be mighty attractive to lure him away.

The Indians moved to within one percentage point of the Red Sox in the American standing yesterday, when Johnny Allen beat the locals for his twelfth-straight victory, 4 to 1. John delivered shutuot ball after successive doubles by Dallesandro and Cramer prouduced a run in the opening inning. He is undefeated this season.

It was a heart-breaking setback for Boston's Buck Newsom, who absorbed his twelfth defeat despite the fact that he yielded only three hits. Those hits, however, were a home run and triple by Moose Solters, and a homer by Sammy Hale. Hale's four-bagger came in the seventh inning after the Solters triple and a pass to Bruce Campbell.

Tomorrow, the Red Sox play a doubleheader with the St. Louis Browns, whom they have beaten 14 times in 20 starts this season.

Batting Leaders Unchallenged As Races Near Finish

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The major league batting races appeared today to be all but over.

From the looks of things in either league during the past week, it seems all that's necessary to make it official is to crown Charley Gehringer, the strong silent man of the Tigers, in the American League, and Ducky Medwick, star of the Cardinals, in the National.

Although both lost ground during the seven-day span, Gehringer, with a .384 average, held a 31-point bulge on his nearest American League rival, Lou Gehrig, today, while Medwisk, with .375, sported a 21-point edge over the deadlocked second-place pair, Paul Waner of the Pirates and Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, in the National.

Heaviest clubber among the leaders was Detroit's Gerry Walker. He raised himself from ninth to fourth in the American League by collecting 15-for-25 to boost his mark 12 points to .350. Dolph Camilli of the Phillies, hitting 13-for-29, climbed eight points to .341 in the National League race, coming up from ninth to sixth. Standing of the top 10 positions in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gehringer, Detroit	126	492	120	189	.384
Gehrig, New York	128	510	125	190	.353
Di Maggio, New York	132	547	135	192	.351
Walker, Detroit	133	563	101	197	.350
Travis, Washington	116	459	62	160	.349
Greenberg, Detroit	136	529	129	184	.348
Bonura, Chicago	106	416	76	142	.341
Hall, St. Louis	139	574	74	194	.338
Vosmik, St. Louis	137	527	73	178	.338
Radcliff, Chicago	127	517	95	174	.337
Stone, Washington	135	489	72	165	.337

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	140	566	103	212	.375
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	138	560	83	198	.354
Hartnett, Chicago	109	412	62	114	.354
Mize, St. Louis	129	497	86	175	.352
Lombardi, Cincinnati	106	322	38	111	.345
Camilli, Philadelphia	117	425	86	146	.341
Whitney, Philadelphia	128	450	81	153	.340
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	113	417	64	140	.336
Herman, Chicago	132	499	94	167	.335
Manush, Brooklyn	120	436	54	145	.333
Klein, Philadelphia	101	354	63	118	.333

Jolting Giant - - - —By Pap'

JACK
-McCARTHY-
-THE GIANTS HAVE PERKED UP SINCE HE RETURNED TO FIRST
NOT BAD
SIX HOME RUNS IN NINE GAMES
A FLASHY FIELDER, HE HAS OF LATE BLOSSOMED OUT AS AN EXTRA-BASE SLUGGER.
PAP
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Around the Hub

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Red Sox gamely struggle to stay in the first division of the American League, football impatiently awaits the use of Fenway Park for "bigger and better" things. Bill McCarthy, director of football at Fenway Park, is giving the ball team scant time to clear out.

The Red Sox wind up their home season Sept. 28, a Tuesday, and the following Saturday McCarthy opens the entrance gates to admit football fans for a game between Boston University and Lehigh. This man McCarthy likes baseball all right, but duty leads him into football, and what a schedule he has mapped out for Tom Yawkey's baseballe park!

In nine weeks there are 15 games listed and all that is needed is suitable weather to attract paying crowds. It is truly alarming the harrowing and plowing football cleats cause to the Fenway grounds, but all that can be remedied with sufficient income.

A wide variety of football is scheduled, too, Boston College and Boston University each use the Park four times for home games, Holy Cross will play one home game there and the Boston Shamrocks have seven dates listed.

Boston College will be host to Temple, Kentucky, B. U. and Holy Cross; B. U. will entertain Lehigh, Slippery Rock, Western Reserve and Villanova and Holy Cross will bring Georgia to the Park on Oct. 16. The Shamrocks entertain Los Angeles, Rochester, Pittsburgh, New York, Jersey City and Cincinnati in order with an open date Nov. 7. The schedule:

College Football
Sat. Oct. 2—Boston Univ. vs Lehigh.
Sat. Oct. 9—B. U. vs Slippery Rock.
Tues. Oct. 12—Boston College vs Temple.
Sat. Oct. 16—Holy Cross vs Georgia.
Sat. Oct. 23—B. U. vs Western Reserve.
Thur. Nov. 11—B. U. vs Villanova.
Sat. Nov. 13—B. C. vs Kentucky.
Sat. Nov. 20—B. C. vs B. U.
Sat. Nov. 27—B. C. vs Holy Cross.

Professional Football
Sun. Oct. 10—Shamrocks vs Los Angeles.
Sun. Oct. 17—Shamrocks vs. Rochester.
Sun. Oct. 24—Shamrocks vs Pittsburgh.
Sun. Oct. 31—Shamrocks vs New York.
Sun. Nov. 7—Shamrocks (Open date).
Sun. Nov. 14—Shamrocks vs Jersey City.
Sun. Nov. 21—Shamrocks vs Cincinnati.

German Yacht Pimm Wins Third Race In Star Class Series

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Walther von Hutschler's Pimm, German entry in the star class world's championship series, won her second consecutive victory yesterday, taking the third race of the five-race series by more than three minutes.

Harry Nye's Gale and Lockwood Pirie's Gemini, both hailing from the vicinity of Chicago, finished second and third, respectively, and the Italian entry, Mario Perretti's O Sole Mio, followed them in, just saving fourth place in a luffing match with Adrian Iselin's Ace, local entry and defending champion, which came up from way astern.

Pimm, Gale and Gemini took over the three leading places early in the race by going out into the sound where an ebb tide and the shift of wind both aided them. The three of them led the rest of the fleet by a good margin all the way after that, with the German boat steadily drawing farther and farther ahead.

Yesterday's victory puts von Hutschler in sixth place for the series, 10 points behind the leading boat and with a chance of winning the series if he can keep Pimm going at the same rate of speed in two remaining races. The leader at present is Milton Wegeforth's Lecky from San Diego, which finished sixth. Lecky has a five-point lead over Paul Shields' Peconic Bay entry, Jackrabbit now in second place. Gemini, Horace Havemeyer's Gull, from Great South Bay; Gale and Pimm are all grouped in a five-point range behind Jackrabbit, any of them with a good chance of taking the series.

The second victory for the German entry caused considerable concern among the American sailors, who never before had any trouble disposing of the foreign challengers.

Five Ontario Hockey Stars Off for England

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 18 (CP)—Five Ontario hockey players left here last night for New York City to sail for England Saturday to take part in this winter's hockey wars. They were Fan Heximer, left winger, and Hazen McAndrew, defense player of Niagara Falls; Bill Arnott, right wing, Port Colborne; Alvin Jones, defense last season with Barrie, and Red Keating, a left wing from Kitchener.

The quintet will report to Percy Nicklin of the Harringay Arena in London and will play for either Greyhounds or Racers, both clubs being under the tuition of the former Moncton Hawk leader. It marks the first overseas trip for four of the travelers, but Heximer is well known to European fans, having spent last season in England and the 1934-35 campaign in Germany.

Snead Leads in Western

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18 (AP)—"Slammin' Sam" Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., blasted out a par-shattering 68 to gain a two-stroke edge over the field at the end of the first round of the 37th annual western open golf championship. On the heels of the long-driving and sure-putting mountaineer were Dick Metz of Chicago, making his first big league start since last spring, and Jimmy Thomson, the siege gun from Shawnee-on-Delaware, who fashioned subpar 70's.

Terry a Problem to Fans

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—This being the time of year it is, and the Giants out there in front again, baseball's intelligentsia is laboring once more with that vital question: Is Col. Bill Terry the greatest manager anybody ever saw, or is he just plain fortunate.

It's really a consuming problem, overshadowing in a way the National League race itself. What makes it a hotter subject of debate than it might be under normal conditions is the fact that the Giants' peerless leader has not gone out of his way to make himself popular personally.

Those on whose toes the big oil man from the South had trod are convinced he is simply fortunate in the baseball world. His admirers contend that Terry has proved himself a stem-winding genius since he took over from John McGraw five years ago.

Both camps, anxious to support their respective theories, are spending most of the time sneaking around behind "them Giants" and trying to discover what's holding them up. Mostly they wind up as bewildered as when they started. They say confusedly: "Well, there they are, and that must be the payoff."

Three Good Pitchers

In the two other years that Terry drove weak-hitting but fast-thinking clubs to the pennant, it was easy to point out Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher and Freddie Fitzsimmons, three smoking-hot pitchers at that time, and say, "All Terry's got to do is to send those fellows out there in turn. He inherited them from McGraw, didn't he?"

That hardly goes down now, though. There have been a lot of changes in the Giants, and Terry has made them. Hubbell this year hasn't exactly overpowered the enemy since his great winning streak was broken. Schumacher was a complete washout for a long spell, and Fitzsimmons is over in Brooklyn. The Giants, though, still are out front. This Terry must have something you can't buy at the five-and-ten.

Putting a finger on it is something else. There is a large percentage of the population willing to contend, with gestures, that these so-called baseball master minds are the prize gold bricks of the age; that there's no such animal.

Cleveland's pilot, Steve O'Neil, agreed the other day that you might have taken the names of all the big league managers at the beginning of the season, shaken them up in a hat and assigned them to the various clubs, and that the standings now would have been about the same as they are in actuality.

Best Teams to Watch

But if that's true, how are you going to account for this fellow Bill Terry? You can account, all right, for Joe McCarthy, whose Yankees the Giants likely will meet in the World Series. Joe's club has the biggest pocketbook in the game. It buys its Di Maggios. Terry, though, hasn't spent that kind of money. He has taken the players he could get, and they have come through for him. They make the best teams in baseball to watch, providing you are not a confirmed addict of the Yankees' toe-hold swinging school.

Terry's success, say his admirers, is due partly to the fact that most of his controversies are private. He doesn't dress down his players before the rabble. He has quiet but contented performers on his side. There's never a hint of friction on the Giant bench. The players, apparently, like and respect Terry, and they play hard for him.

Perhaps that's why Terry has that new $40,000 contract, while some of his National League rivals are wondering where their next contract will come from.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Those Yankees haven't shown much punch in their own ball yard recently, but the return to pitching form of Bump Hadley and Monte Pearson, plus the continued fine work of Lefty Gomes and Charley Ruffing, is the chief reason why the champions now are one-sided favorites for world series . . . Hadley and Pearson each posted decisions over the Giants last October, but it's somewhat optimistic to expect that both will repeat.

Giants owe a vote of thanks to the schedule makers who arranged for the Chicago Cubs to open their final home stand against those buzzing Boston Bees, while New Yorkers defeated their Pittsburgh "cousins" . . . The Bees have won five of their last seven games played against the top two National League clubs and 10 out of 18 altogether from New York this season, with two double-headers at the Polo Grounds to go . . . Yet Bill McKechnie's outfit has only outside chance of getting into first division money.

Only backward double somersaults can keep three well-qualified performers from carrying off major batting prizes of the big league campaign . . . Joe Medwick of the Cardinals and Charley Gehringery gifted second sacker of the Tigers, have the hitting crowns about clinched . . . Joe Di Maggio, with 42 circuit clouts, should take the home run honors with something to spare . . . It will be the first time any one of this trio has been on top.

Walter Arlington (Arlie) Latham, one-time lieutenant of John J. McGraw and a top-ranking laugh-producer on the ball field in his day, is now press-box attendant at the Yankee Stadium . . . Bemoaning modern baseball's lack of good bunters and so-called "inside play," Arlie remarks: "To watch them swing nowadays, you would think they were playing with a rubber ball and golf stick" . . . Latham recalls that the old Philadelphia Nationals, for years, carried an expert sign snatcher on its pay roll . . . the eagle-eyed gent, equipped with spyglass, operated from vantage points outside the parks and used a wig-wag system to tip off opposing signals . . . Connie Mack's first great pennant machine, which won four championships from 1910 to 1914, was adept at intercepting opposing signs . . . They swiped everything but the uniform of the Cubs in the 1910 world series.

Make no mistake about Cleveland's Bob Feller . . . He's still just a growing boy, with lots to learn and poise to acquire, but he has the greatest natural pitching equipment of any youngster we've seen come up to the majors in 15 years . . . He hasn't as much speed as Walter Johnson, most observers agree, but he's got a better curve now than the "Big Train" ever had . . . Steve O'Neill, manager of the tribe, thinks Bob's big hands, giving him a freer grip, are the answer to what makes his fast ball dip.

Uncle Sam Sure To Be a Winner On Grid Season

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Even before any major team boots the first kick-off, it's simple to forecast accurately that the big winner this football season will be the United States.

It'll take a long autumn of Saturday scuffles to decide the national championship and Thanksgiving turkey will be eaten before the business minds, checking back over defeats and unfavorable weather, can decide whether the season financially is in the red or black columns.

But win or lose, rain or shine, snow or sleet, Uncle Sam can't lose. Every gridiron season tosses about $1,000,000 into his jingling pockets.

While there are a few teams whose season "take" is in the neighborhood of a million dollars, the gate is far from a million net. There are salaries, traveling expenses, equipment and the principal and interest due on the big stone stadia.

But for the Government, the gridiron games produce a million net. The sum is realised from the 10 per cent federal amusement tax paid on tickets to every game in the land.

Federal collectors, however, have their troubles. Some state-supported schools feel the Government has no right to tax their games. Several have taken the issue to court, and there's a chance that Uncle Sam will go to the Supreme Court for a final ruling, perhaps as early as next spring.

Georgia and Georgia Tech, Minnesota, and Iowa are among the schools mentioned in the court suits. Others have signified their intention of fighting the Government's tax demands. The big majority are awaiting developments before taking a stand.

The Government's position is that college football is an amusement and is taxable. Some state-supported colleges feel that athletic contests are a part of their state governmental functions and, as such, are not taxable.

If a test case should go to the high tribunal, Justice Harlan F. Stone might have to get the other justices in a huddle and coach them. Stone, who played guard at Amherst, is the only justice who has had close contact with the game.

Add New Trophy To Lesley Cup Golf Matches

MONTREAL, Sept. 18 (AP)—Four well-matched teams of "pretty good" golfers, representing Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and eastern Canada, clash today and tomorrow in the annual Lesley Cup international matches at the Laval-sur-le-Lac Club.

Not only will the Lesley Cup itself, the main trophy in the outstanding "friendly" matches in international golf, be at stake, but a new trophy will be put into competition, The Lesley Bowl, presented by the Pennsylvania Golf Association, goes to the lowest scoring pair of players in the foursomes. It is a perpetual trophy, to be held for a year by the club which the winners represent.

A new method of selecting the teams also is being tried out this year. Instead of having each district send its lowest handicapped players, the trustees of the Lesley Cup chose the teams from lists suggested by the district associations. Thus each team includes four of the lowest handicapped players, four with 5 or 6 handicaps and four with handicaps from 6 to 8. The teams thus balanced are expected to provide closer competition.

Among the famous players on the list are Francis Ouimet, former national amateur champion from Boston; W. B. McCullough Jr., and James A. Fownes of Pennsylvania, Eddie Driggs and Willie Turnesa of the metropolitan New York team, and Phil Farley of Montreal, Canada's outstanding amateur. The teams:

Massachusetts: Francis Ouimet, Benjamin Ayres, T. Dennie Boardman, Daniel England Jr., Milan Heath, P. A. Hendrick, Charles E. Mason, M. P. Merritt, Howard Paul, Elmer Ward, Richard D. Sears Jr., P. W. Simons.

Pennsylvania: W. B. McCullough Jr., Earle E. Baruch, James A. Fownes, Van Horne Ely Jr., Thomas Julme, John Arthur Brown, I. W. Denforth, R. H. Node, T. S. Jamison Jr., J. J. Mitchell 3d, Spencer L. Jones, E. H. Moltham.

Metropolitan: Ellis Knowles, Percy P. Hall, W. Neal Fulkerson, Arthur Vreeland Jr., Carl W. Timpson, Grant A. Peacock, Isaac B. Grainger, W. Allston Flagg, Dennis Grant, Willie Turnesa, Edmund H. Driggs Jr.

Eastern Canada: Phil Farley, J. Watson Yuile, Frank Corrigan, Gordon, B. Taylor, Hugh B. Jacques, J. A. Fuller, J. E. Savard, Harvey Martin, G. H. Turpin, J. A. Blondeau, C. C. Fraser, F. Gordon Taylor.

College Football Results

Alfred Holbrook 6, Union (Ky.) 0.
Cumberland 26, Austin Peay Normal 0.
Delta Tteachers 12, Spring Hill 7.
Drake 47, Central (Ia.) 0.
Erskine 48, South Georgia T. 0.
Furman 19, Newberry 0.
Hiwassee 18, Carson-Newman 12.
Lamar J. C. 27, Mexico 13.
Louisiana State F. 13, Southwestern L. 7.
Louisiana Tech 27, Oklahoma City 6.
McMurry 42, Southwestern (Okla.) 12.
North Dakota State 34, Omaha 7.
Huron 0, Valley City T. 0.
Richmond 6, Newport News A. S. 6.
St. Norbert 20, St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 7.
Union (Tenn.) 0, Millsaps 0.
West Texas T. 33, Panhandle A. & M. 0.
West Chester T. 19, Penn M. C. 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	53	.615
Chicago	81	57	.587
St. Louis	75	63	.543
Pittsburgh	73	65	.529
Boston	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	54	83	.394
Cincinnati	53	83	.390

Results Sept. 17
New York 6, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 2, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 4.

American Association Playoff
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 1.
Milwaukee 15, Toledo 6.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games, First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0332

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Awarding 1938 Davis Cup Competitions

When the United States Lawn Tennis Association holds its next annual meeting in Miami, Fla., Jan. 15, 1938, one of the most important matters to come before the delegates for decision will be the awarding of Davis Cup matches to those of its club members who are desirous of staging them. There will be the inter-zone final and the challenge round, as well as those North American zone matches which may take place within the confines of the United States. Last year the United States staged two of the last-named events, one on the Pacific Coast, where the United States met Japan, and the other at the West Side Tennis Club courts, where the United States met Australia. The other North American match was staged in Mexico City, where Australia met Mexico. How many of these preliminary matches will be played in America next year will not be known until Feb. 1, as the last day of January is the deadline for naming the North American and European zone contenders.

Staff Photo
Irving C. Wright
President, Longwood C. C.

Will Be Money-Makers

That these matches, as well as the United States championship tournaments, will be big money-makers is absolutely certain. So much competition for the Davis Cup in this country is sure to draw the leading players of the world to American courts, with the result that the international aspect as well as the high class of play in all of the tournaments from July, after the Wimbledon tournament is over, up to the end of the season, will be superior to anything seen in the United States since 1927, when J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Bortra and Jacques Brugnon of France carried the famous international trophy to Europe with them. Yes, it will be even better than this year, when Gottfried Prhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany, Anita Lizana of Chile and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland added much to Uncle Sam's singles and doubles championships at Forest Hills and Longwood. All of them will undoubtedly return in 1938, and there will be a number of others, including Japanese and Australian stars.

Germantown Well Qualified

The Davis Cup Committee, it is reported, will submit the name of the Germantown Cricket Club for the challenge round match of 1938. When the 1937 North American zone final was awarded to Forest Hills, much criticism was indulged in by those who were in sympathy with Germantown being given the match, as was the case in 1936. That Germantown is perfectly qualified to handle the event no one will question, and it has a large field of tennis enthusiasts to draw from. Such an award will also go a long way toward smoothing over the feeling which has existed between the Philadelphia and Metropolitan districts ever since the West Side club was selected for the 1937 matches.

Why Not Consider Longwood?

In 1900, when the first Davis Cup match was played, and again in 1903, when the third match was held, Longwood was the scene of the conflicts. Since then that famous cricket club has not had the pleasure of staging one of these competitions. When one considers the part Longwood has played in United States tennis affairs and the quality of its present equipment, it would seem as if the Davis Cup committee might well consider it for the holding of the inter-zone final next year. The club has been staging the national doubles for a number of years with success. Next year will be the thirty-fifth since Longwood has had a Davis Cup match, and the U. S. L. T. A. should seriously consider it for that Davis Cup match. No club in the country is better qualified or more deserving.

Scouts Seeking Speed in Minors

NOLENSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Jim Turner, 31-year-old "rookie" hurler for the Boston Bees, believes cunning and control can fool the big leaguers as well as speed.

Back at his farm home for a few days' visit with the folks, Jim, or "J. R.," as he is known around here, said the major league scouts left him in the minors for many years because they were looking for young speed ball pitchers.

Jim has won 18 and lost 9 with the second-division Bees, his latest masterpiece being a shutout of the pennant-aspiring Chicago Cubs.

"Scouts are looking for cannonball pitchers in the minors," said the husky 200-pounder, "that was why I was left to while away several good years in Class AA ball. They figure you can develop your cunning after you reach the big top.

"We, that is, Fette (Lou Fette, the Bees' other star "rookie" pitcher) and I, have proved, I think, that good control and natural pitching guile are just as important as straight-away speed ball hurling."

He attributed part of his fine freshman record to the defensive ability of the Boston club.

Turner said the Bees would "be in there battling the Giants and Cubs all the way" if they had the power to produce runs.

He plans to rejoin the Bees in Cincinnati Sunday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	101	74	.577
San Francisco	97	79	.551
San Diego	96	79	.549
Portland	88	86	.506
Los Angeles	89	87	.506
Seattle	79	95	.454
Oakland	79	96	.451
Missions	71	104	.406

Results Sept. 17
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 1.
Portland 3, Oakland 0.
San Diego 4, Missions 2.
Sacramento 11, Seattle 4.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT MONDAY EVENING CURTAIN PROMPTLY 8.30
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Spencer Tracy and Franchot Tone in THEY GAVE HIM A GUN

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EVES. 55c to $2.75 MAT. SAT. 55c to $2.20 Pop Mat THURS. 55c to $1.65

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Spain Wants League's Aid In Ending 'War of Invasion'

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet front which soon obliged him to surrender.

On another non-League matter, namely, that of Spain's private debts to American business firms, the news that Gen. Francisco Franco has threatened to boycott the American firms in question if they accept payment is regarded with thorough satisfaction by the Spanish delegation here. They believe it will help to consolidate American public opinion in the Loyalists' favor.

Meanwhile, a battle royal has developed behind scenes between Spain and Turkey, both of whose mandates as Council members expired this year and both of whom want a certificate of re-eligibility. Spain normally would be sure of retaining her "semi-permanent" seat on the Council but her position has been jeopardized by the civil war.

At least seven South American states at a private meeting last night decided to oppose the re-election of "Bolshevik" Spain at secret ballot which is to be held next week. They are apparently determined to vote for Turkey, ignoring the latter's close alliance with Soviet Russia.

The neutral, or Oslo group is also divided though a majority is understood to be pledged to vote for Spain. So is Poland on the theory that a certificate of re-eligibility having once been granted—Poland has one as well as Spain—should not be withdrawn. Nevertheless, Spain's re-election is by no means certain.

Egypt Acts on Palestine

Another development of some moment is the declaration from Egypt in today's general discussion that Palestine should belong to the Palestinians.

Thus, despite the recent conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of perpetual alliance, Egypt's first act at Geneva after her admission to the League is to oppose the British on the question of the Jewish home and the partition of Palesine.

The Hungarian delegate, Gabriel Tanczos, outlined some of the conditions for rapprochement with the Little Entente, negotiations for which have been going on assiduously here since the Assembly session began.

Experts reading between the lines of Mr. Tanczos's speech aver that considerable progress has been made. Some even declare that an agreement "in principle" is in sight. But this is generally believed to be somewhat in advance of the facts.

Spanish Premier Asks League Halt Aggressors; Names Italy and Reich

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Government Premier, demanded today that the League of Nations name Germany and Italy aggressors in Spain and force an end to their intervention on behalf of the Insurgents in the Spanish civil war.

Five Points in Demand

Dr. Negrin demanded of the League, on behalf of his Government:

"1. That German-Italian aggression, of which Spain has been the victim, be recognized.

"2. In consequence of this recognition that the League of Nations examine a means of putting an end to this aggression."

"3. That the Spanish Government once more have the right to acquire freely all war material it may consider necessary.

"4. That non-Spanish combatants be withdrawn from Spanish territory.

"5. That measures of security adopted in the Mediterranean be extended to Spain and that Spain be assured of her legitimate participation in them."

Dr. Negrin then presented, for Assembly consideration, a resolution demanding that the Spanish question be submitted to the League's Political Committee for study.

Nyon Powers Invite Italy to Join Pact On Ships and Planes

ROME, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British and French Chargés d'Affaires presented to the Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, an official copy of the latest agreement by the nine powers of Nyon—making surface warships and airplanes subject to attack along with submarines, if they raid merchant shipping.

An invitation to join this accord also was handed to the Italian Foreign Minister. It was expected that the invitation would be declined, since Premier Mussolini already had refused to join in the first accord, which provided for war against submarines only.

His reasons are that Britain and France will be in charge of the patrol in the Mediterranean, Italy's "life line," while Italy herself would be given jurisdiction over piracy only in areas just off her own coasts.

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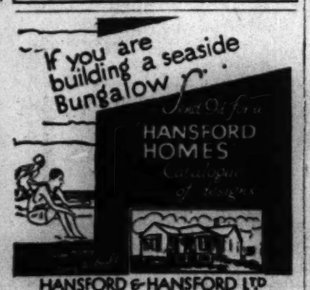

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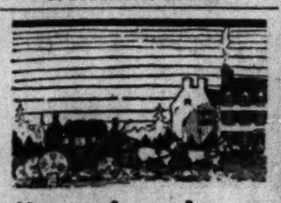

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Railroads Plan $1,500,000 Exhibit At New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Dramatization of the part played by American railroads in development of the nation is planned here today for a $1,500,000 exhibit to be erected in connection with the 1939 New York World's Fair.

Pooling their interests to provide a display of railroad methods and equipment, the carriers have signed a contract through the Eastern Presidents' Conference, composed of the heads of 34 companies.

In addition to planning the exhibit, the railroads have subscribed to world's fair bonds with an aggregate par value of $1,456,000.

The exhibition area covers 676,888 square feet, and upon this site the carriers are to erect a building containing 110,000 square feet of exhibit space, the entrance to which will be a round-house with a turntable 110 feet in diameter. This device will be kept in constant motion to show visitors the latest type of railroad equipment.

Spur tracks are to be extended to the site from a branch line of the Long Island railroad, and 4000 lineal feet of trackage will be laid for the display of rolling stock. The conference plans to make use of a large part of this trackage for exhibiting new types of locomotives, cars, streamline trains, Pullman sleepers and refrigerator cars in service on American lines.

An open-air feature will be a grandstand seating 4000 persons and provided with a stage 200 feet wide and 76 feet deep. Stage spectacles and track shows are to be produced on the latter.

Perhaps one of the most striking exhibits planned is a huge topographical model of the United States, over which will travel miniature moving models of trains, showing the character of country and lines of operation. Swift transcontinental expresses will make long runs and trains from branch lines will make shorter journeys. The model is designed to exhibit the traffic network of the nation in concise form.

Displays of accessories and equipment will be distinctly "non-static," according to the conference. This is interpreted as a wish to dramatize their functions in aiding comfort and safety. Individual displays are to show how the railroads handle the heaviest loads imposed upon their equipment.

The equipment and accessory display has been placed under the direction of a committee headed by W. L. Conwell, president of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.

J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was the first to sign the contract for the exhibit space.

Other railroad executives who participated or belong to the committee include Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central; H. S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford; C. E. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio; George Le Boutillier, vice-president of the Pennsylvania and Long Island systems; H. C. Crowell, assistant to the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania.

Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

surface vessel, intervene to resist it within the limits of its powers, summoning assistance if such is available and necessary.

"4. In territorial waters, each of the participating powers concerned will give instructions as to action to be taken by its own war vessels in the spirit of the present agreement."

$500,000 Gift for Charity

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10 (AP)—A $500,000 trust fund for charity was created yesterday by the will of Louis Blaustein, pioneer in the petroleum industry.

Police Inquiry Ordered

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (AP)—A grand jury investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department, the District Attorney's office and other city departments concerned in law enforcement was ordered yesterday by Judge Curtis Bok.

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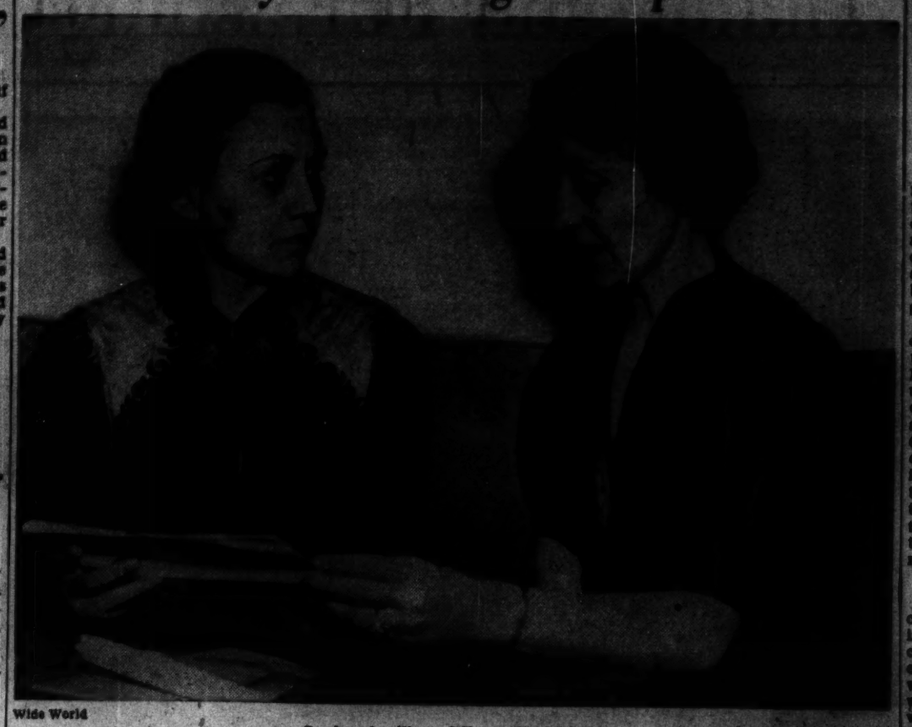

Wide World

Legion Auxiliary Officers Map Plans

Mrs. Oscar W. Hahn of Wayne, Nebraska, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary

Mrs. G. W. MacDonell of Indianapolis, Indiana, National Secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary

The Women of the Legion Itself Will Meet With the Men and Will, as Well, Have Independent Meetings of Their Own. The Legion Auxiliary, However, Is a Separate Organization Although Closely Affiliated and Will Hold Its Convention Beginning Sept. 20 In the Hotel Astor, New York.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

them crash, as in past slumps); and finally he put unemployment relief on a federal basis for the first time in history. This was the amendment to the RFC which authorized $300,000,000 in loans to citizens and states.

This was the end of the first stage. The second stage was the prodigious outpouring of New Deal money when 15,000,000 people were said to be unemployed. Mr. Gill told his Boston audience that in four calendar years this Federal Government cash outlay totaled "10¾ billions of dollars" for "relief and work programs alone." Most taxpayers may not have realized the immensity of this staggering sum. To this total, states and cities matched an additional $2,940,000,000.

Now in Third Stage

That was the second stage. Today, unemployment is believed to have come down to half its 1933 peak. The third stage is the present one, perhaps the hardest of all: the heartbreaking attempt to curtail expenditures after the sluicegates have once been opened. Recovery has set in, and now instead of 5,080,000 families and single individuals receiving relief over the nation, the figure has dropped to 2,910,000 (as of July).

But it is here that New Deal philosophy makes one of its most important departures from traditional American practice. The relief problem is not expected to end with full recovery. On the contrary, the problem is expected to be continuous and permanent.

A crucial argument for this far-reaching break with American traditional policies is the idea that even with prosperity, modern industry carries a constant "overhead" of unemployment. In this connection the situation in 1929 is argued pro and con by all sides.

The year 1929 was the peak of boom prosperity. Presidents Coolidge and Hoover never gave a minute's thought to the idea of federal aid to unemployed in those happy years. And yet it is asserted by some that even in 1929 there was an unemployment problem—none the less striking though ignored.

Since partisan figures exaggerate the situation one way or the other, recourse has been taken to the statistics of the impartial Brookings Institution, issued in its book, "The Recovery Problem," in 1936. It says:

Only 2,000,000 in 1929

"From these figures it appears that the average number of unemployed in 1929 was in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 persons." It adds, however, that some 600,000 of these were classified by the 1930 census as voluntarily idle and continues:

"Considering the fact that under any circumstances a substantial number of people are in the process of shifting from one job to another, it would seem that the amount of outright unemployment in 1929 indicated by these figures was perhaps less than a million."

However, as a curious instance of the difficulty of this bitterly controversial subject, the Brookings Institution immediately appends a contradictory footnote to its own statement, with the flat declaration:

"This figure is undoubtedly too low." And it goes on to quote Robert R. Nathan, expert for the Committee on Economic Security, who estimates the idle figure at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

The fact seems to be, in any case, that there were a substantial number of workers idle even in the boom times of 1929. And the Roosevelt Administration goes on to use these data and add for its own purposes the case of Great Britain, where unemployment even in prosperous years has not dropped below 10 per cent. Even with the big armament program now occupying thousands of British workers, it is asserted, unemployment stays between 11 and 12 per cent, and Great Britain is spending about 11 per cent of its national income for relief and social security contrasted to a 6 per cent, declared by Mr. Gill to be spent in the United States for the same services.

Anyone who would understand the thinking that lies behind the New Deal philosophy on this fundamental and crucial matter of relief must familiarize himself with this chain of reasoning. It leads up to the following New Deal conclusions:

1. There will be permanent unemployment in the United States.

2. It will amount to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people, besides a relief load approximately half as big.

3. It will require permanent federal assistance to meet the problem. "Is it not better," ask Administration spokesmen, "to pay relief money in constructive enterprises like public works, roads and the like, than in the armament program of old world countries, which stimulate employment, but at the cost of lowering living standards?"

This argument, most recently advanced by Mr. Gill, neglects the point, however, that the New Deal is sustaining one of the biggest navies in American history, on its own account.

And whatever the argument, the fact remains that Congress is extremely restive over the continuing big expenditures. All sorts of strings were tied to the latest $1,500,000,000 appropriation. This, in itself, was a big cut from the amount appropriated the year before. It means that WPA average employment must automatically be reduced from its previous 2,255,000 to an estimated 1,730,000 for this year—a discharge of an army of 500,000 men.

Furthermore, Congress insisted that this sum must be administered so as to last through the fiscal year.

Furthermore, the law now specifically provides that no one on relief may stay on the job if he refuses an offer of private employment, at work he is capable of doing, if the private employer offers equivalent wages and reasonable working conditions. These are some of the tighter and tighter strings Congress is tying to relief appropriations.

And so the fact remains, that while the New Deal is still proceeding on the theory of a permanent army of 4,000,000 idle assisted in whole or part from the taxpayers' pocketbook; Congress is showing an increasingly restless response to the same taxpayers' uneasiness over the prospect, with consequences that in the long run may upset the Administration's basic purpose.

Colonel Roosevelt Defines the Legion

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 18

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the founders of the American Legion, thus characterized its purposes today:

"If I wished to describe the Legion in a phrase, I would say it was composed of men who intended to justify in time of peace the title of service men earned in the war."

Teacher Ousted by Board Is Reinstated by Court

WAYNESBURG, Penna., Sept. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Elsie Grimes won her court fight yesterday to return as teacher in the two-room Clarksville country school.

Judge Challinor W. Waychoff of Greene County Court ruled that the school board which dismissed her during an illness last winter must reinstate the teacher. The court said that under the state teachers' tenure act, the board would have to show cause if it wished to discharge Mrs. Grimes.

The teacher, who asserted she had not received sufficient notice of her discharge last February, has been attending her classes daily as a spectator while her successor taught the 41 pupils.

Woman Fined $10,400 For Customs Violation

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Mrs Edgar J. Lauer's failure to declare jewelry, furs and other wearing apparel when she returned from Europe Monday cost her husband, a state Supreme Court Justice, $10,400 yesterday. The justice sent a check for that amount to customs officials.

66 U. S. Navy Planes Give Lima an Air Show

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 18 (AP)—Sixty-six planes from the United States aircraft carrier Ranger gave Lima the greatest air show in its history yesterday in a demonstration for delegates to the Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference.

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Women of Legion To Meet Also As Separate Groups

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The women of the American Legion—a thousand strong —, are coming to town with the boys.

Not the members of the American Legion Auxiliary. To be sure, 60,000 of them will be here. But these are actual members of the Legion itself.

They are the women who attend the Legion meetings and help elect the Legion officers.

All of them saw actual service in the war. Many helped operate field and base hospitals in France. Others worked in the United States Naval Reserve Stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, serving as secretaries, bookkeepers, radio operators, payroll clerks and in other capacities, permitting the release of men in shore stations for duty at sea.

The American Legion women will attend two functions as a group, however.

Those functions are a reception and dinner Monday evening at the Hotel Biltmore and a tea Wednesday afternoon in the garden on top of the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center. The tea will be given for the Legion women by the Jane A. Delano Post 344 of New York City.

Guests at the dinner will include Mrs. Herbert Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York; Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts; Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. John H. Finley and others. Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Belmont and Dr. Finley will be the speakers.

Soroptimists Widen Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Eng.—A new development of the women's club movement in Britain was foreshadowed at the eighth annual conference of the Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland helde here recently.

At this conference, attended by 400 delegates, it was decided to promote a new group of clubs which should have the same aims and objects as the Soroptimist clubs, but which would be more easily accessible to the younger business and professional women.

It is probable that in these new clubs there will be several members of each profession or with the same kind of business qualification, instead of only one of each, as in the Soroptimist clubs. They will aim at encouraging and fostering high ethical standards in business and professional life, and developing efficiency and interchanging ideas for the improvement of professional methods, as the Soroptimist clubs do.

"Eventually we hope the connection between Soroptimism and the new clubs," Mrs. Edith Cockcroft, national president said, "will be like the bond between the Mother Country and the Dominions."

Greetings were received at the conference from the American Federation and the French National Union of Soroptimist Clubs. The president of the European federation, Mlle. C. M. Meijers, came from Amsterdam to bring greetings in person. "In our movement," she said, "all differences of nationality and race are forgotten. The stronger our movement grows the greater will be the number of women working for international friendship."

There were also Soroptimist visitors from France, Austria and Hungary and three American representatives of the Federation of Professional and Business Women.

Describing the various kinds of service the clubs in Britain had undertaken duringthe past year, Mrs. Cockcroft said a new development which had raised considerable interest had been the provision of flats for women living alone.

The international side of the movement was considered to be one of its most important services. During the past year, it was reported, two hundred British members had visited Austria and Hungary, individual members had visited American clubs and overseas visitors from America, Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Hungary and the Dominions had been warmly welcomed by British clubs.

There are now four Soroptimist clubs in China and one has recently been formed in Japan, it was reported.

A considerable number of British members, it was stated, are hoping to attend the international conference in Atlantic City next summer.

Documents Admitted In Puerto Rico Plot Case

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 18 (AP)—Documents purporting to prove the existence of a revolutionary plot against the United States were introduced yesterday in the trial of 11 Puerto Rican nationalists for the murder of a native policeman last March in a political riot.

The prosecution succeeded in having the material admitted over defense protests. The documents, signed by the defendants, were mainly a call for a nationalist party meeting last year to organize an army of liberation from the United States.

Great G. O. P. Revival Convention Is Urged

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18 (AP)—Ralph E. Williams, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, said yesterday he will recommend that Chairman John Hamilton call the committee to consider a program to "revive" the party.

His plan includes reassembling the 1936 national convention in extraordinary session. All Republican congressmen would be invited to join in conceiving a new national platform.

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History of Legion And Growth Told By Col. Roosevelt

By Col. Theodore Roosevelt
(Written for the Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — He one man can claim to be the founder of the American Legion, I first came in contact with the idea talking to a sergeant who said we should form an organization of veterans of the war, adding, "We have stuck together in bad times; let's stick together in the good ones."

After that, I talked with members of people, many of whom had been thinking on these lines. The problem was to get the organization under way. The armistice had been declared, and I went to Paris. I asked some regular army friends at G. H. Q. if civilian soldiers from each of the American divisions then in France could be ordered to Paris to discuss the idea. They told me they could not do that directly, but that they could order such a group to meet in Paris and discuss the morale of the American troops.

We held the meeting on morale.

Afterward, at a dinner, we discussed plans for a veterans' organization. All agreed on certain principles. The first was that no difference should be made between those who had served overseas and those who had not—as the desire to serve was what counted. The second, that the legion was to be a democratic organization, in which there should be no question of rank, and privates would get a full chance to tell the generals what they thought of them. Third and last, the organization should concern itself with policies, not with partisan politics.

The next move was to arrange the mechanics for bringing the association into being.

An organization committee was appointed. Eric Fisher Wood was named secretary, Bennett Clark, today Senator from Missouri, vice-chairman, and I chairman.

We decided to hold two meetings, one in Paris and the other practically simultaneously in the United States. Bennett Clark, Eric Wood and a number of others took the responsibility for the Paris caucus. I had been ordered home and agreed to arrange the caucus at home.

The Paris meeting went off in splendid shape. Everyone was interested and enthusiastic. All units were represented, and privates as well as generals were delegates. Incidentally, there was no trouble in getting delegates to go. Paris was a lodestone.

This group adopted the name, American Legion. The name had been used by my father before the war when he formed a group of Americans who had experience which qualified them to serve in the army in case of need.

Meanwhile, I returned to this country and, with some other veterans, arranged for a caucus. We hired an office in New York city and got in touch with ex-service men in every state, asking them to organize the soldiers and sailors in their community, elect delegates, and come to St. Louis on May 8, 1919. Everyone worked like beavers and the meeting in St. Louis was attended by delegates from every state.

We confirmed the actions taken by the Paris caucus, such as the selection of the name, American Legion, and adopted a declaration of faith and a temporary constitution. We provided an organization to carry on until the fall, when the first real convention was called in Minneapolis. There representatives of both Paris and St. Louis meetings would be, and the American legion could take final form.

At Minneapolis on Nov. 10 our convention assembled. We elected as commander Franklin K. D'Olier of New Jersey, adopted a permanent constitution, and the legion came into being.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 2)

Partial Neutrality

After delaying application of its new permanent neutrality law to the Far East's undeclared war for more than a month, the United States this week forbade government-owned merchant ships to carry arms either to Japan or China.

"Undeclared neutrality" in an undeclared war sums it up. The neutrality law is not invoked. Merchant ships privately owned are merely warned that they carry arms at their own risk.

China protests that the partial embargo benefits Japan indirectly, and prevents China from obtaining needed arms.

Britain also took steps to minimize dangers of embroilment in the Far East's war. Insurance rates on munitions and oil destined for China and Japan were due for prohibitive rises as the Institute of Underwriters abolished standard quotations on the cargoes.

China at Geneva

As the League Assembly met in Geneva, China appealed her case against Japan, under Articles X, XI and XVII of the Covenant. The latter article is significant as the one enabling a League member to file a dispute with a non-member. In China's former tilts with Japan, Japan was in the League, but now is out.

Non-members were called into the effort at settlement, too, in the League's revival of the advisory committee set up in 1933 to deal with the Manchurian conquest. The United States is a member of the committee, but does not vote.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the League, warned Britain and the United States that they might have to face Japanese guns themselves some day unless they helped China maintain her independence now.

Japan this week refused responsibility for losses to foreigners in China. Communist Chinese armies began to move against Japanese in northwest China. At Shanghai, the Chinese fell back to a strategic line inland, removing the worst fighting from the city. The $8,500,000 civic center is left in ruins. In North China, Japanese claimed to have broken China's line.

Sea Police on Beats

Moving with lightning speed despite German and Italian absence, the Nyon conference placed international naval police on Mediterranean sea lanes to protect neutral shipping. Italy was invited to take part, but makes equality a condition for sharing in the new patrol.

The original agreement, reached early this week, covered only submarine "piracy." On Friday the nine powers, led by Britain and France, signed an elaborate accord covering also attacks by airplanes and surface vessels. Patrol ships are empowered to fire on all "pirates."

With a sea to patrol as long as the entire eastern coast of the United States, Britain and France need ships. They are rushing reinforcements, and also stopping the patrol of Spanish coasts from which Germany and Italy withdrew some time ago.

Moscow is reported satisfied with the Nyon accord, even though Russian ships take no part. Germany backs Italy's demand for equality. Ships of all neutrals are to be protected.

Malta, British stronghold off the tip of Sicily, is constructing a net of cables to keep marauding submarines out of the harbor.

The Spanish Government offered to pay $30,000,000 cash to American creditors. Future credit is apparently in view.

Spain Asks League Action: Page 1.

The French franc, unsupported by the equalization fund, fell to an 11-year low on Wednesday, at 29.375 to the dollar. Causes of the decline were sought in political and international influences, as well as financial.

Stocks on the New York market reacted unfavorably to the freeing of $300,000,000 in "sterilized" gold by the Government, an action taken to ease the country's credit needs. Stocks rebounded from 2 to 3 points later in the week.

Labor: John D. Biggers, president of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, accepts directorship of unemployment census. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle continues to publish after strike by American Newspaper Guild.

Farm: Secretary Wallace urges before a conference of farm leaders the curtailing of farm production as bumper crops lower prices.

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OFFICE FURNITURE IN STEEL

Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Simplicity, Comfort and Conservative Design Mark the Modern Furnishings of This Bedroom and Dining Room, in Which Several Native American Woods Offer Their Richness and Beauty Without Applied Ornament

That contemporary furniture can be satisfying in design while holding its essential qualities of simplicity and utility, is shown by rooms displayed by W. & J. Sloane, New York. Two woods are used for the bedroom, English sycamore and poplar burl. They are finished in uncolored lacquer, perfectly showing the rich tones of these delicate grains.

For these pieces the Sloane decorators have chosen cream walls, terra cotta curtains, a tufted bedspread of terra cotta and cream. The chair and seat coverings are beige, the broadloom carpeting is walnut color.

Native American walnut is chosen for the dining table, chairs and the cabinet at the right, while the sideboard below the mirror has a walnut frame and a front of beechwood. There is harmony between the beige walls and the draperies striped in green, beige, brown, and terra cotta.

Architects Look at Your House

XII

By Frank Chouteau Brown

The Last of Twelve Saturday Articles Appearing Weekly on This Page

The house plan cannot be established until a site for the house itself has been determined by its prospective owner and builder. Much of its arrangement depends upon the points of the compass, the outlook, the prevailing breeze, its relation to street or alley; also on the best locations of the rooms and other units of which the house plan is always composed.

All this should be worked out unhampered by considerations of exterior appearance, or even of decoration for these interiors. Any experienced architect will almost unconsciously have in mind the harmonious proportions of his room spaces, as well as the pleasing relations of wall openings to floor and wall areas. That should go without saying. He will also have in mind the proper disposition, of the house and its units, to the physical requirements set by the lot and by the neighborhood.

Exterior Last or First?

Assume that this plan-arrangement has been completed, unhampered by any limitations of exterior form and appearance. Then, if the plan has been properly adapted to its site, it will be found that an appropriate exterior handling will look well in that particular place. Also, it will be a natural expression of the shape of the plan which its occupants will naturally and almost inevitably develop.

On the other hand, suppose the plan is worked out with considerations of its exterior always in mind. Then it will be found that its best arrangement to meet the occupants' requirements may have been sacrificed in order to adapt its form to meet this pre-conceived idea of appearance. Thus its purpose of fulfilling the needs of that particular family may have failed of complete realization.

What Many Homes Lack

There is another important consideration. It is quite true that a well-designed house has a personality all its own. Insofar as that house has been planned to meet the needs of an especial family group, it may even possess an individuality. That individuality at its best may express somewhat of the combined personalities of its occupants as well.

This element of individualism may appear in the exterior appearance of the structure, to a quite definite extent. It is more likely to make its first impression with the opening of the hall door, admitting the visitor within the shell of the dwelling. Particularly if the personality of the home is largely derived from its feminine members, this atmosphere of individuality becomes the more complete and pervasive as one proceeds within.

A Common Motive

It is this desire for architectural self-expression that is one of the principal justifications for the building of a home. No family can ever feel fully "at home" within a house that they have not themselves developed, more or less completely. It is also one of the principal arguments against the "mechanized" or "unit-built" dwellings, possibly impending. Neither can it be expected to develop easily around one of the present transitory modernistic box-like structures that we are asked to accept as the ideal "pre-fabricated home." Most of us will agree with Alexander Pope, "that 'tis a house, but not a dwelling"!

Do not we North Americans take our architecture a little too self-consciously? Why should we worry so much about the exterior "style" of the dwelling, so long as it is individual and beautiful, and fulfills the purpose of enclosing our room areas, providing permanency for walls and roofs, convenience of doors and windows? If it has, only as a mere friendly expression of our relations with our neighbors, a contour and color scheme that are harmonious with the natural features of the site and its adjoining properties, then why should we be concerned about artificial trivialities of "period" or "style"?

So far as that is concerned, why should we be ashamed of having a roof over our dwelling, trying to conceal it behind a bare and solid battlement? Or why, by abandoning all concealment, apparently omit its existence altogether? Yet this is one of the most constant expressions of the "form follows function" (but does it?) sort of tosh!

For a considerable number of generations our ancestors from whatever clime they came, have been content to dwell under visible roofs which perform a necessary and acceptable function, with no need or desire for concealment. These it has been found convenient to slope—and rather steeply, too, in this climate.

The visible roof is an important essential in home design. It suggests the element of shelter quite as definitely as the several tall—and visible—chimneys suggest hospitality. The two are equally essential to the ideal home. With walls, windows and doors, the five most important elements of dwelling design have been named. They may be combined in a great variety of ways. Any and all of those ways that we have inherited racially are available to us. Many are beautiful and in harmony with our natural landscapes. They are also harmonious with most of the existing neighbor dwellings, which are usually composed of the same elements—well or ill disposed, as the case may be. Why strive arbitrarily to avoid all their many available historic uses, that are ours by inheritance, adopting instead an inappropriate and unfunctionally gauche "modernistic" treatment which is without historic meaning or any suggestion of pleasing association?

Perhaps we are too conscious about this whole matter of architectural style, anyway. Why worry about it? Many home builders, as well as architects, have been perhaps too consciously striving to reproduce examples of historic European architecture in our American dwellings, and have done so in locations and upon small dwellings where they have been too obviously mannered and inappropriate.

Now we are temporarily going to the other extreme, attempting to accept barely rectangular forms as beautiful—which they usually are not. All progress in the past has been by this zigzag method. At least these structures cry aloud their simplicity; and simplicity is an approvable element that has sometimes been lacking in our American architecture in the recent past.

Probably just what we need is to swing away from the too-literal use of an inherited foreign vernacular of architectural forms and historic periods. We have been guilty of this in the past, and reaction will help us to develop a less arbitrary and less conscious and, we may prayerfully hope, a more elegant, subtle and beautiful natural expression of architectural form. That is a long-awaited and much desired peak of attainment—our own, our native style.

In this living room, designed and furnished in American Colonial manner, the floor covering is linoleum which simulates plank floor, with nail holes recessed and plugged. A lighter weight of the same material, patterned like pine wood, covers the walls.

Not Only for Kitchens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Once associated only with the kitchen floor, linoleum is now spreading into other rooms of the home and is becoming, in some instances, a substitute not so much for carpets as for floors. The new patterns, displayed at the recent floor covering shows both in New York and in Chicago, take on more of the appearance and texture of carpet.

Extreme simplicity marks this entrance hall, in which a black and white marbleized linoleum with ivory-white stars is used on the floor, while the walls are covered with the same material in light gray.

As the vogue continues for the floor covering to reach from wall to wall and to be monotone in character, linoleum is taking on more solid colors, made attractive by the use of borders and set-in seals, with inserts of contrasting color. This increase in the use of little quirks in decoration gives the room a custom made or tailored appearance.

In some of the furniture exhibits where dealers gathered to choose their new stock and replenish their stores back home for the homemakers' fall purchases, whole rooms and corners of rooms were furnished to indicate what combinations of furniture could be used with different patterns and styles of linoleum. One living room had both floor and walls done in it. The walls employed a lighter weight material but looks like pine, while the floor was an imitation of wide pine boards such as were seen in Colonial days. Hooked rugs are used on a floor of this kind with Early American furniture.

A vestibule was done in black and white, in rather formal style. A marbleized pattern with white streaks on black background formed the main flooring surrounded by a border of plain black linoleum set off with an inch-wide white stripe. Small stars were inserted as insets here and there in the field of black.

Kitchen floors look quite different from the old time multi-colored patterns. Now the swing seems toward plainer colors with decorative borders and bold seals in the middle of the floor. One kitchen was covered with a Delft blue, slightly marbleized with streaks of ivory. A border was marked off with an inch wide strip of white, outside of which came a wide band of Olympic blue reaching to the walls. In the center of the floor was a circular insert as big as a drum. Inside the white circular outline were imprinted in bold colors a tea pot, cream pitcher and cup artistically arranged—but this seemed more stunt than good taste.

In modernization problems sometimes linoleum is chosen instead of entirely new floors of wood. It is considered very sanitary and gives an opportunity for bold colors and distinctive individual decoration. The new types have an adhesive back so that no paste is required for the laying. The adhesive is activated by a brush dipped in water before laying it to smooth wood or concrete floors, and it sticks like a postage stamp.

The Benefits of Buying Discreetly

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It seems doubtful if many people bother themselves much about those seasonal flurries in home furnishing novelties which are so beguilingly offered by makers and vendors. A season is but a small part of the life of a home, there being four of them in every year. As most furnishings have a way of lasting for many years, what is the very latest fashion may be of the least possible interest to you and me.

In fact, a thing's being so decidedly a novelty may be reason enough for having nothing to do with it. Let's wait a while, if we like it at all, and see if it is still found in the market a year hence, or two. It will be there if it has any enduring value in utility or beauty; if it is not, probably the only ones to miss it will be those who bought it at first and are sorry they did.

Unless one's cash is so plenty that the unconsidered spending of it matters little, or unless one's first fine enthusiasms always prove to be so correct that no regrets follow acting on them, then it is safer to view fashion's novelties with caution. That a thing—fabric, lamp, table or vase—is wholly pleasing by itself or where it is found, is only the first of several merits which it must hold if it is to prove suitable for our home. Serving a certain purpose of usefulness or ornament, is another essential. Settling in nicely either as contrast or in harmony, with its surroundings, is another; and here form, color and size should be reckoned with. Does the thing fall in with one's tastes and interests, considering them broadly?

None of these points have anything to do with this season or next, but they are requirements to test a proposed purchase by, enthusiasm and fashion aside. If one can and will afford to gratify passing whims, all this comment doesn't apply, but even then it doesn't seem laudable to accumulate white elephants or to pass them along to innocent bystanders after a while, or to the ash man.

It seems natural that the purchases which give the most lasting pleasure are those deliberate ones in which we follow our own inclinations rather definitely. The special knowledge of others may have to be called on, as when one is choosing a Japanese print and knows very little about them; or has been wholly pleased with a Navajo rug without becoming familiar with characteristics of better examples.

To select with intelligence and deliberation and independence is likely to make buying an experience that is rich at the time and most promising for long continued satisfaction. At that, there are likely to be episodes that might be regretted if one did not look on them as marking stages in the progress and refinement of taste. Such instances are to be expected in the course of developing and training discriminating and self-reliant judgment.

We may think of them as mistakes which might have been avoided had the advice of someone else been followed, but I prefer to compare them with a child's falls while learning to walk. These might not happen if he were always supported, but so he might miss gaining the self-confidence his character needs. Just as the little fellow persists in his efforts to walk, and later to run, the buyer of home outfitting profits from steady attention to matters that stimulate sensibility and personal decision.

Some basic ideas of decorative art are easily acquired from books or lectures and unconsciously soon come to actuate one's opinions and choices. Quiet openmindedness, receptive to favorable impressions but indifferent to others, leads to sure and unhesitating separating of desired articles from others.

It is a somewhat enlightening and agreeable experience, at times amusing, when one is able to observe things and settings with entire lack of concern for the outcome, waiting for one's judgment to work out its conclusions. Perhaps this might be compared with the little boy's later ability to run cross-country, with no thought of balance or footing, some years after he had with effort repeatedly stepped alone and fallen.

Only the unconscious action is strong, is the idea if these are not the words of Emerson, that seem to apply here. The phrase hints that prolonged practice of any activity of mind or muscle tends to make that activity vigorous and partly if not wholly involuntary, presumably with a corresponding increase in accuracy, or in truth.

Treatments For Dormer Windows

Chicago

Little upper rooms with dormer windows offer an interesting problem in interior furnishing. A series of these worked out by garden clubs set visitors to thinking about novel and homey ways for their treatment.

Papering the wall in one of these cut-up rooms is the first thing to be decided. Then, the kind of window treatment and the accessories to be used in this quaint little niche are taken up.

In most cases the wallpaper is continued into the dormer, covering all slanting walls. Sometimes the border near the ceiling of the room is repeated at the ceiling of the dormer; sometimes not, as one very effective dormer interior was papered unlike the rest of the room.

A chintz-patterned wall with medium blue background and large rose-colored floral pattern, produces a room which makes the white-walled dormer seem a little separate nook. All the furnishings within the dormer were white, wrought iron brackets holding white pots fastened to the side walls from which sprayed long trails of ivy. The only touch of color consisted of a simple cornice made of the blue chints which stretched above the window.

For a dormer window which has a lovely view, less obstruction at the windows is advisable. To illustrate, one window was treated with the eye on the rolling waves beyond. There were no curtains, but the window frame was painted white, like a wide border or picture frame, and was edged with a narrow band of red.

A metal grill work covered the whole window and held potted red geraniums so that a person in the room might look beyond the immediate blooms and leaves, to the watery scene in the distance. The wall was painted a medium blue, while a white ribbon design with tiny red edge broke the monotony of the blue painted floor.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Traffic Friendship Taught to London Children

Self-Control and Understanding the Needs of Vehicles and Pedestrians Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This afternoon I have been taking a lesson in Citizenship. By rights, I should not have been a member of the class. Nobody else who attended was a day over the age of 14, but that didnot really signify, because it was not quite the ordinary kind of Citizenship class which we attended—the kind which can, at times, be a little tedious—but a lively affair in which everybody was exceedingly practical in learning how good citizens can make the public safe for the roads after the authorities have done their best to make the roads safe for the public.

The teacher of the class was Mr. H. H. White, the headmaster of an elementary school in one of those spots of London where traffic is at its densest and where road crossing is, for any but the most cautious, a hazardous affair.

Out of Tail Of One's Eye

Mr. White had devised schemes. He stood us in a row. He marched us forward one at a time and then, advancing slowly from behind, holding a colored disk in his hand, made us signal the moment at which we could first detect his approach and give the color of the disk he carried. To see out of the corner of the eye, he said, is an art which should be cultivated in dealing with the road.

But this is not the only art. He explained the need for a constant practice in the estimation of traffic speed; for an alertness in watching the action of drivers under various road circumstances; for a cultivation of the habit of becoming aware of things without actually seeing them; for a training in looking, not at approaching vehicles, but at the safety spot which is actually where one wishes to go; for a regular practice in the detection and identification of sounds, their meaning and their distance.

Relying on Steady Judgment

All such matters, he said, constitute the correct way of handling road risks, eliminating a morbid fear of danger, and establishing in its place a sporting confidence in the ability of a steady judgment to carry one through every tight corner.

But Mr. White does more than caution. He told us, of course, not to run into the road after balls, not to ride on the back of carts, not to sit on the handlebar of our best friend's bicycle. But he did a good deal more than that.

On the floor of his schoolroom, he had marked out a model roadway, a pavement, and a crossing in white lines. At the corner of the pavement he placed a child with a round orange headdress to represent a Pedestrian Crossing. Further down the road he placed another child with a cardboard imitation of a Traffic Lights Standard. In the center of the roadway, he arranged an Island Refuge. Presiding over the whole concern he paraded a child in the blue helmet of a London Policeman. And round the curve of the road, and out through the school door, he caused to fly at high speed half a dozen toy motorcars, pedaled by small people who were urged to keep to the correct side and to obey traffic rules.

A Matter of Thought And Courtesy

Mr. White had written a book of "safety poetry." He invited two children to recite part of it—Sam and Sue, the Safety Twins—who declared, while we listened, how pleasant is the life of the child who is thoughtful, reasonable, courteous. Who does not play in improper places, nor walk without thinking, nor cause motorists to draw up suddenly, nor give anxiety to his elder relatives.

And then Mr. White made us find places and listen in absorbed attention while the older children enacted for our benefit a series of impromptu court cases such as might befall the unwary child of the London streets. With a magistrate upon the bench, a clerk of the court below him, and a jailer in the background, we listened to plaintiffs and defendants who put their cases and lost or won them on their merits.

Traffic Not an Enemy

Mr. White says that it is a mistake to suppose that traffic is an enemy to the child. It is only an enemy to the foolish child and to the grown-up who believes the child foolish. There is, he says, a special delight to the city child in learning that he is master of a machine which he knows how to handle. He should never be allowed to fear the traffic of the road; instead, he should learn how to watch it, to admire it, to make friends with it, to meet it with understanding and with a due regard for the results it may entail if approached unthinkingly.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XIV

The Woodpecker's Cupboard

Teacher: "Children, we are going for a walk today to find cupboards."

Cupboards?

Yes, cupboards.

What kind of cupboards?

You shall see.

Are they cupboards like what we have at home?

Yes, the cupboards we shall see hold food as our cupboards at home do, but are much different in size and shape. Let us see who will be the first to find one. Look, listen, I hear someone making a cupboard. Where can it be?

Oh, I see. It's up there in that tall tree!

What is it?

A bird.

What's its name?

A woodpecker.

What is he doing? Let us watch him. See he flew away. There he is picking something off the ground. Let us see, be very quiet and we will go near the tree.

Oh, look, I see what the woodpecker is getting. He is carrying acorns up into the tree. He is pounding them into the holes he made in the tree.

Yes, he is filling his cupboard up in the tree.

A Saturday Column

"The Squirrel's Cupboard" Provides a Subject of Unfailing Interest to the Nature Study Group at Broadoaks School

Mathematics

Child, behold the lovely pattern
Mars and Venus draw with Saturn.
Pause upon a hill and see
Celestial geometry.

Bend and carefully observe
The petal's precise fabric curve.
This is mathematics true
Beyond the kind that men construe.

Any vine you gaze upon
Plots a perfect pentagon.
Every ray the sun expels
Fashions faultless parallels.

Where the comet wanes and comes
Are essential axioms.
Gaze upon the sky, and ponder—
Primal algebra is yonder.

LIONEL WIGGAM

—From the book, "Landscape With Figures," Poems by Lionel Wiggam, published by The Viking Press, New York, 1936. Reprinted by permission.

Keystone

You May Think This Is Merely a Scene on the Grounds of One of the Elementary Schools in London, but If You Look Closely You Surely Will Realize That It Is, Instead, a Very Busy Corner and Not a School Yard at All (or at Least Not Particularly). You Will Be Glad to Note, Too, That the Hurrying Motorists Implicitly Obey the Turning Light and the Traffic Policeman's Signals, for They Have Been Taught That Co-operating Is for Their Own and Also Others' Good. The Pedestrians, You Will See, Cross the Busy Street Only at the Place and Time They Should, for They, Too, Understand. Nobody Has Been Frightened by Tragic Stories, but All Have Been Learning That Traffic Co-operation Is Essential for the Good of Everybody. The Slogan of "Careful Street" Is Evidently "Safety"

American Education Week

Teachers' Opportunity to Interpret the Schools

Throughout American Education Week the doors of thousands of schoolrooms are open. Citizens are invited to inspect the work of the schools during this week when, by special arrangement of school programs, more can be seen in less time than upon the casual visits of other seasons of the year. Last year nearly 7,000,000 parents and citizens visited the schools during American Education Week. Every teacher is in a position to take part in the effort to interpret to the public the significance of the school in the life of the child and the community.

"Education and Our National Life" has been selected as the general theme for American Education Week, Nov. 7-13, 1937, because of the increasing evidence that public enlightenment must be emphasized, even more vigorously than in the past, if our democracy is to endure.

The daily topics for American Education Week 1937 are all appropriate to the general theme. Two of the daily topics selected have been chosen in order that American Education Week might contribute to two great national observances—the Horace Mann Centennial and the Constitution Sesquicentennial. Both of these observances are highly significant to young people in the schools: the first, as the anniversary of the public school movement in America, and the second, as the anniversary of the founding of the nation.

American Education Week 1937 will mark the sixteenth annual observance of this occasion which is sponsored by the National Education Association in co-operation with the American Legion and the United States Office of Education. It has the support of state departments of education and of state education associations. It is suggested that all school systems expecting to observe American Education Week contact these agencies in their states regarding material and suggestions.

Most effective results of American Education Week are achieved by early planning and provision of materials for committees, teachers, pupils and lay friends. As usual, the National Education Association has prepared valuable materials to assist teachers and others in the observance of this occasion.

The Program

General Theme—Education and Our National Life.

Sunday, Nov. 7—Can We Educate for peace?

Monday, Nov. 8—Buying Educational Service.

Tuesday, Nov. 9—The Horace Mann Centennial.

Wednesday, Nov. 10—Our American Youth Problem.

Thursday, Nov. 11—Schools and the Constitution.

Friday, Nov. 12—School Open House Day.

Saturday, Nov. 13—Lifelong Learning.

Things to Do

1. Incorporate the daily topics for AEW into the program of studies wherever possible.

2. Talk to pupils about these topics. Older pupils will be able to do some reading and writing of their own.

3. Develop these topics as the basis for P. T. A. programs as well as those of other community groups, such as churches and civic and professional clubs.

4. Develop a variety of activities and displays for the "open house" program.

5. Send a special invitation to the parents of your pupils to visit school.

6. Develop special school programs for students and the public such as plays, pageants and talks which feature the life of Horace Mann.

Materials to help you are available from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Challenge to PTA Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

By keeping its ear to the ground the Parent-Teacher Association stands today as the greatest potential organization for molding public opinion constructively toward betterment of human welfare, international understanding and peace, according to Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, recently here on her way home from Japan.

Mrs. Pettengill, returning from the World Federation of Education Associations conference in Tokio, urged parents and teachers to look beyond the present to the effect that their children's influence is going to have on future generations.

"We have something to do for the next generation," she said. "I am convinced that when our children grow up, their work toward peace and world progress will depend on what we do now. Teachers alone cannot do it. It will take the weight of an aroused parenthood."

Mrs. Pettengill stated that in such co-operation between the home and the school lie endless possibilities for progress. Co-operating in facing the evils of a community and correcting them; co-operating in recognizing the good projects of a community and perpetuating them, she said, is the best way to create public opinion, thus making felt the strength of the Parent-Teacher organization.

And the strength of the organization, she asserted, lies in the contribution that each individual member makes to the movement, and in a constantly changing leadership. "An organization that constantly changes leadership grows in strength and interest," she said. "Some think a few good officers at the top mean success. But that is not true. The organization that utilizes the contribution of every individual is the most vital.

"We must train leaders to make each his own contribution—to rise and lead for a time, and then give way to another trained leader. There is no fountainhead of wisdom, but only through the co-ordination of each contribution to leadership, can the movement thrive and make itself felt through public opinion."

Mrs. Pettengill told of two of the resolutions that were passed at the Tokio conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. "The first," she said, "calls on teachers to continue and develop co-operative endeavors in whatever sort of home-school activities are effective and constructive. The second unanimously urged both parents and teachers throughout the world to make every effort through performance and training to make children conscious of world friendship, international understanding, and world peace."

Where Are the 'Green' Mothers?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Friends:

Where are the new mothers of this Parent Column? We "green" mothers of the 12 months to 24 months variety absorb ideas as readily as blotting paper. Certainly no one takes his parenthood quite so hard nor strenuously as the new mother. She seems determined to make herself a martyr to unnecessary work and worry and is sometimes unbelievably stubborn in her resistance to sweet reasonableness.

I can recall how brutal I thought, 18 months ago, the wise words spoken in supposed comfort, "Some day you're going to laugh at yourself for taking things so seriously. You know a second baby always gets along better than the first because he doesn't suffer from that microscopic, hair-tearing attention the first baby receives."

Engrossed as she is in formulas, bathing, changing, and fussing over her first offspring, the young mother is apt to see little beyond the day's duties. Comparative weights, new teeth, activity, crawling, walking, and talking assume too great a moment. A mother forgets that by the time her Bobbie is in first grade with the neighbor's Joan they will be equally in possession of all their teeth, their faculties, and their ability to walk and talk.

I wonder what could have kept me so frightfully occupied, both physically and mentally, over the simple care of a happy, healthy little boy. I had to learn gradually that his reactions were only normal indications of growth and my remedy was not a speculative and somewhat hesitant procedure. I found that the attentions he demanded required only sensible thought for their satisfaction. Always drinking his bottle, sleeping undisturbed at night, enjoying at least five hours in the open sun, wind, or snow, with never a sniffle nor a whimper of physical discomfort, Peter required little else than systematic care and some companionship. A hardy little weed, he discounted all those "helpful" prognostications so troubling to mothers: "Now when I was young they said a bottle baby hadn't a chance to survive." "How do you dare let him go bare legged like that? Aren't you afraid, etc.?"

All these comments it is cheering to note were made by mothers of a previous generation. The ghosts which frightened mothers yesterday have been laid by enlightened thought today.

Now at a little over a year, Peter plays happily all day outside in his play pen or on blankets. He regards strangers, including two affectionate police dogs who endeavor to kiss him with kisses from their moist red tongues, as potential playmates and offers himself to the care of anyone without qualms.

The most gracious bit of his conduct was never taught. When at home or in company he invariably offers his graham cracker, delectable between-meal treat, to all present before indulging in a bite. And if perchance he has overlooked a member of the group, he takes it from his mouth unabashed, and extends it to the one he unwittingly slighted. A lesson indeed that politeness is love in little things.

In high hopes of hearing from other new mothers.

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

* * *

We Can Know Their Book Friends

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

What a network of happy parents and children all over the world one can picture when one reads the parent column. I am not a parent, but have been a teacher. I have read these letters ever since they have been published.

There was once a letter which told of three little girls who learned to sing while sitting on their mother's piano, and one mother read stories to her children during lunch if they were willing to finish what had been prepared for them. I tried this with two boys and it was a very helpful plan.

We cannot know all the children's playmates, but we can know their book friends. The mother who can talk with her child about "Peter Pan," "Heidi" and "Master Skylark" has a chance for many happy times, as well as opportunities for teaching valuable lessons without seeming to teach. A quotation which was in the Monitor once seems to apply here. It was something like this: "Ah, lose them not, dear heart, Life has no pearls more pure than memories of joy, love-shared."

If there is anybody who cares to write, I will answer—especially one who lives far from neighbors.

Who will write today—to keep our letters in the mail and in our paper?

(Miss) L. H. B.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

"In That Early Childish Day—"

THERE is something ineffectual, even a little absurd, about a person who keeps his face persistently turned backwards. He cannot stay the march of time; but he stands in the middle of traffic, like an absent-minded foot-passenger, and makes himself unbeloved by those who wish to drive ahead at full speed.

Having given this sop to reason and to progress, I feel freer to admit that I am one of those who delight in looking back, remembering old times, and collecting bits of useless data about the way things used to be done. For instance, there is a subterranean storehouse in our public library which contains the books that no one any longer asks for. Now these are exactly what I like to read for pure pleasure, as distinguished from a desire to appear intelligent.

* * *

IT WAS IN one of those superannuated books, "Games and Songs of American Children," written by William Wells Newell and published fifty-four years ago, that I have just found a new fillip to my nostalgic yearnings. It has, in fact, turned my head toward a past that not even I can remember, at least not very well.

One topic about which Mr. Newell wrote with particular scholarship, and one that has brought me a sweet chiming down the long corridors of memory, personal or inherited, is that of the rhymes which have been used as an accompaniment to children's games. A few of them have survived in ordinary undirected play; others have now been revived by studious directors and are used in schools and on playgrounds. Among these are the common counting-out rhymes, "Eeny, meeny, miny, mo," "Ibidee, bibidee, sidibee, sab," and others of no one knows what hoary age. Among the survivors, too, is

"London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady."

Another is the song that accompanies the mimetic game, Mulberry Bush: others are "Sallie over the water," "A tisket, a tasket," and "The Farmer in the Dell," one of the oldest of folk-songs, as is evidenced by the refrain, *Heigh ho! for Rowley O!*

* * *

MORE AND MORE the old rounds and game songs are being unearthed and restored to little children for schoolroom recreation, and thence brought home to streets and backyards. When Mr. Newell wrote half a century ago, still more of them were being used spontaneously by boys and girls in their undirected play. My grandmothers, extending back in a line that fades out with some long-skirted lass of sixteenth-century England (I can follow them no further), knew game songs that Mr. Newell writes of as being commonly heard in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Savannah, in 1883.

"Here comes a duke a-roving
Roving, roving,
Here comes a duke a-roving,
With the ranay, tanay, tee!"

they sang in Massachusetts. In the Middle West they had changed the words to:

"We are three ducks a-roving
With a ransom, dansom dee."

And in New York City, it was:

"Forty ducks are riding
My dilsey dulsey officer
Forty ducks are riding
My dilsey dulsey day."

Mr. Newell says he has seen "the very 'Arabs of the street'" playing a ring-game to the exquisite words of an English song:

"There she stands, a lovely creature,
Who is she, I do not know;
I have caught her for her beauty—
Let her answer, yes or no.

"Madam, I have gold and silver,
Lady, I have houses and lands,
Lady, I have ships on the ocean,
All I have is at thy command."

And Miss Jennia Jones! Do children play that now to the repetitive lines:

"I've come to see Miss Jennia Jones,
Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones—
I've come to see Miss Jennia Jones,
And how is she today?"

* * *

AS THE SONGS come down the years, learned entirely by rote, the pronunciation of many words became curiously garbled, and the meaning of the lines sometimes altered into sheer nonsense. It is in verses that have suffered the most in transmission that I find most interesting possibilities and provocative echoes of English, Scotch, sometimes of Welsh and Irish balladry. That happened in the case of Green Gravel, so old that it is a mere memory of a memory:

"Green gravel, green gravel, the grass is so green
And all the free masons are ashamed to be seen."

Mr. Newell says that *masons* is a corruption for *maidens*, and *ashamed* for *arrayed*.

* * *

WITH MY FACE turned back, I see myself playing my first game with other children. It was a fairly intricate game and one that has ever stimulated argument, Prisoner's Base. I had come that day, an excessively shy, only child, to my first experience of school. At once, before I ever entered the schoolhouse, I was seized upon and inducted into a game that the other children were playing. Since the shortness of my legs was matched only by my conception of the rules of the game, a minute had not passed before I was a prisoner. As soon as I heard that epithet, some unpleasant association with the words rushed over me and I lamented loudly until the teacher heard and rescued me.

If I were beginning school now, the games I would play would be part of a definite program.

* * *

FOR PLAY, LIKE everything else, is being regimented. It has been discovered that at certain ages children respond more heartily to one type of game than to others—that little children like games in which they can act a part; that they like games played to fit the words of a song. When they are a few years older, they take to more active play in which the individual is pitted against the crowd, Tag, Hi Spy (always that "H" before the "I," which is really the first personal pronoun)—in brief, all forms of running, chasing, hiding games. Later still they want team games. Play-leaders, having studied these habits and impulses of children, along with their physical and character-building requirements, have systemized the subject, docketed this game for first grade children, another for the fifth grade, something else for the eighth.

It is all concrete and schematic, perhaps a little formal, but productive of excellent results. I have not a word to say against the achievements of persons who have devoted themselves to the direction of play; especially since they have done so much to revive some almost forgotten song-games. There's no need, in fact, of pleading the case for organised play. Its results speak for it. At the same time, I do like free play also, wherever children can have the right combination of small neighborhood groups and ample space, with plenty of trees. I hope always with plenty of trees. I like the initiative, the resourcefulness and self-leadership that come in that way. I like the spontaneity and sheer fun.

* * *

THE ANTIQUITY of the most familiar games, whether with or without accompanying songs, has for me the effect of foreshortening history. When I think that Nausicaa and her maids played handball on the meadows of Phaeacia, thirty centuries become as nothing. Jackstones were described by Aristophanes, and tag is said to be a mediaeval superstition grafted on to an old nature myth. A quotation from Froissart's "L'Espinette Amoreuse," unearthed by Mr. Newell for his interesting old book, shows that a boy born six hundred years ago made mud pies, played leapfrog and hockey, and decided who should be "it" by matching stalks of grass. Of course, it is not important: but is there not a kind of timeless brotherhood in knowing that, in Froissart's "Early childish day," his games were ours and our children's?

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Moving Day

CHAIR and bedstead, box and packing case,
Everything is moved and set in place.
Now to uproot the heart. How strange to call
A new place home! To be transplanting all
The tendrils of pride and peacefulness and mirth
And comfort, into waiting fresh-turned earth!
They will take root, within this fertile ground. . . .
But somehow it is good to know that round
The heart a memory rich and sweet as loam
Will cling, to make this seem more truly home.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD DRAWBRIDGE OF GROENBURGWAL AND STAALSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM:
An Etching by D. Harting

HEMMED in by the seventeenth century houses of Groenburgwal and Staalstraat, in the heart of the city of Amsterdam, is an old wooden drawbridge, one of the few still in existence in Holland. Amsterdam, indeed, abounds in ancient architectural legacies which provide rich material for artists interested in topographical subjects.

No one has depicted these ancient landmarks with more passionate faithfulness than has Mr. D. Harting, one of Holland's leading contemporary etchers. Without any sacrifice of the peculiar charm and atmosphere of the place, this artist seems to build up, brick by brick, the entire complex structure, till his prints glow with the glamour of the past.

Mr. Harting was born in Java and studied at the Imperial Academy of Plastic Arts in Amsterdam, where he became one of the most gifted pupils of that fine etcher, the late Prof. S. Dupont. Mr. Harting's work is represented in the Dutch "Cabinet of Prints," the National Graphic Museum, in the Leiden Cabinet of Prints, and several other Dutch museums. His prints are also to be found in many museums in the United States.

Fog-Bound: Maine

ONE morning that I tried very hard to stamp on my memory happened just before we moved in. We had left the *Morgana* fog-bound at Harpswell and come back by car. We stood on the stone landing by the fort discussing whether we should borrow a rowboat to get out to our tender on the mooring. A young clam digger was there and said "go ahead." The fog was thick so that particles of moisture stood out on every little hair and on clothing. I could but dimly see the clam digger only eight feet from me, although I was talking to him. Stephen and Ellison were gray shapes trying to untie the strange rowboat. At constant intervals Seguin's foghorn moaned forth, and just after it the Cuckholds', more faintly. The lighthouse bell tolled regularly very loud and close—the sharp clang would shatter the gloom, then die away slowly in receding waves. My companion was waiting for his brother and some others to go clamming as soon as the fog thinned. Presently a truck came down and stopped by Spinney's wharf. We heard it but could not see it. A voice hallooed. The young clam digger answered. The first voice shouted. "Where are you?" "Here," shouted back. "Where's that?" More hallooing, then the fog thinned a little bit and we could dimly see three or four men by Spinney's launching their boats. My companion joined them after a friendly good-bye. The fog thickened again and I could hear them shouting to each other and the sound of their oars moving toward the clam flats. Hardy, Hardy, Hardy, kept going through my mind. I think it dimly recalled certain encounters on Egdon Heath in *The Return of the Native*. My relationship to the clammers does resemble Eustasia Vye's to the heath dwellers.—From "On Gilbert Head," by ELIZABETH ETNIER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Grandfather's House in Salem

THE large, square house on Front Street was in a thoroughly disagreeable situation; market carts drawn by oxen were crowded near the windows, but the door once opened, not Aladdin's palace could have been so lovely to my eyes as this plain, old-time abode. The parlors were less than nine feet in height; the ceiling of one was embellished with a beam that looked as if it were roughhewn by an ax, and I wondered why it could not have been made smooth with the same tool. It was a cozy room, with a huge sofa, a lolling-chair, two wooden rockers, cushioned to render them endurable, and half a dozen chairs, hard enough to make the children seated on them sufficiently uncomfortable. . . . There was a locker in the end window which contained nothing more valuable than old newspapers, but on the upper shelves of a closet by the chimney were the remnants of the handsome India china imported by grandfather: plates and bowls of brilliant colors, and about half of a delicate tea service with a border of faint hues, relieved by dull gilding and his initials, I. D., in the same style. . . . A parlor on the opposite side of the entry was nicely wainscoted, but we never loved it as we did the other dear old room. The chamber fireplaces were tiled with scriptural enormities in pink and blue, on which I pondered with a mixture of belief and doubt, for Jonah and the bald prophet were a severe tax on my credulity. There were no chests of finery to be peeped into, no laces, no silks or satins. Born of a plain, Puritanic family, Canton crape was the grandmother's only wear, with muslin round-eared cap, and white kerchief folded over the front of the dress: a charming costume for a handsome old lady, but I never ceased to wish that she had worn brocades in her youth, and had preserved them for her grandchildren.—From "A Half Century in Salem," by M. C. D. SILSBEE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin: 1887.)

Many Wings

A SCULPTURED basin nestles white
Against the primly plotted grass;
It overflows with morning light,
Calling to all the birds that pass,

Till, from their leafy coverts lured,
They flutter to the marble edge,
Splashing the water, reassured,
Fluffing their wings along the ledge.

This pool may seem a little thing,
Yet I am thankful more and more
For crystal magic, which can bring
The forest to my door!

HELEN FAITH SICKENEY

True Self-Interest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN manufacturer was conversing one day with two of his subordinates who were brothers, the younger of whom had made a phenomenal success in the business. In the course of the conversation the employer, calling him by his first name, said, "What is your highest ambition in life?" To this question the young man, without the slightest hesitation, replied, "I aim to make a million dollars." No further reference was made to the subject at the time, but some weeks later, when they were together again in the private office of the manufacturer, the latter, referring to the above incident, said to the younger man, in a tone of fatherly admonition: "I was greatly grieved when you told me a while ago that your highest ambition was to make a million dollars. If you will listen to a word of counsel, drop this false standard of success! Make it your business to study the needs of your fellow men, see what they are not getting and supply it at a fair price. Such effort will reward you by helping you to make yourself something more valuable than even a millionaire."

Discerning the divine Principle by which God's universe is governed, and through an understanding of which all men are united in one harmonious brotherhood, Mary Baker Eddy points out the way for its establishment on earth, saying (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." Brotherly love is the essence of the "Golden Rule," and it works better in practice than any of the sharp practices of so-called worldly wisdom. When Christ Jesus was on earth he saw that the chief concern of mankind was devotion to a false sense of material selfhood. His prayer was (Luke 22:42), "Father, . . . not my will, but thine, be done." Jesus knew that his true business was that of meeting human needs. His prayer was that he might surrender self-will to God's will, that he might through God's directing dispense the highest good to the greatest number. Christ Jesus could never have overcome death for himself had he not been animated by the highest sense of pure, spiritual self-interest.

The example of the Founder of Christianity is not inconsistent with practical business experience today when such business is in consistent accordance with high ideals. There are many indications that enlightened public opinion is approaching the realization that a higher and more spiritual sense of true self-interest must be gained. As applied to nations, it signifies that freedom of intercourse and commerce between the peoples of the earth is a condition that would benefit all and injure none. Christian Science tends to break down the barriers of fear, ignorance, and misunderstanding which keep people apart, and it reveals the underlying unity of God's ideas, which are subject to the government of the one Mind, who made all and is All.

The conscientious student of the teachings of Christian Science is striving to emulate the example as well as to accept the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. He is striving to put away all desires other than those which lead toward the union of all interests in the design of God. He understands that God's universe is a perfect and complete expression of government by divine law, and that to conform to that law is the highest achievement of which he is capable. The Psalmist points to the blessedness of the godly thinker, saying (Psalms 1:2), "His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night."

The effect of obedience to the divine law, as revealed through Christian Science, is to bring the individual into a state of spiritual peace and security. Obedience to divine law reveals his unity with the harmony of being, and at the same time cuts him off from the so-called laws of sin, disease, and death. True self-interest is thus found to be in compliance with God's will. Conversely, it shows that having one's own way, through self-will, is the downward path which inevitably leads to trouble.

Referring to "anatomy," which she says "when conceived of spiritually, is mental self-knowledge," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 462 of the above-named textbook: "The anatomy of Christian Science teaches when and how to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate. It teaches the control of mad ambition. It unfolds the hallowed influences of unselfishness, philanthropy, spiritual love. It urges the government of the body both in health and in sickness." These are some of the fruits of true self-interest, as each individual can prove for himself through the study and practice of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Wezenlijk Eigenbelang

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

EEN bekend fabrikant was eens in een gesprek gewikkeld met twee van zijn ondergeschikten,—broeders, waarvan de jongste buitengewoon snel in de zaak was vooruitgekomen. In den loop van het gesprek zeide de werkgever tot hem, terwijl hij hem met zijn voornaam aanspraak: „Wat zoekt gij in de eerste plaats te bereiken in uw leven?" Zonder de minste aarzeling antwoordde de jonge man op deze vraag: „Mijn doel is een millioen dollar te verdienen." Op dit onderwerp werd toen niet verder doorgegaan, maar eenige weken later, toen zij weer bijeen waren in het privé-kantoor van den fabrikant, kwam het voorgevallene opnieuw ter sprake en zeide deze op een toon van vaderlijke vermaning tot den jongen man: „Het heeft mij zeer bedroefd je onlangs te hooren zeggen, dat je hoogste doel in het leven was een millioen dollar te maken. Indien je naar goeden raad wilt luisteren, laat dan dezen valschen maatstaf van succes varen. Stel je ten doel te bestudeeren wat je medemenschen noodig hebben en niet krijgen kunnen, en verschaf hun dat tot een redelijken prijs. Zulk streven zal beloond worden, omdat het je helpt jezelf tot iets waardevollers te maken dan een millionnair."

Mary Baker Eddy ontwaarde het goddelijk Beginsel, waardoor Gods heelal wordt bestuurd en dat, indien begrepen, alle menschen in een harmonische broederschap vereenigt, en zij geeft den weg aan, waarop deze op aarde gevestigd kan worden, in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 518): „De rijken van geest helpen de armen in een groote broederschap, daar allen hetzelfde Beginsel, denzelfden Vader, hebben, en zalig is de mensch, die zijns broeders nooden doorziet en daarin voorziet, het goede voor zichzelf in dat van anderen zoekende." Broederliefde is de essentie van den Gulden Regel en werkt in de practijk beter dan alle scherpzinnige vindingen van zoogenaamde wereldsche wijsheid. Toen Christus Jesus op aarde was, zag hij, dat toewijding aan een valsch begrip van stoffelijke zelfheid het menschdom meer bezig hield dan iets anders. Zijn gebed was (Lucas 22:42): „Vader . . . niet mijn wil, maar de uwe geschiede." Jesus wist dat zijn werk in den waren zin was in de menschelijke nooden te voorzien. Hij bad om alle eigen-wil op te geven voor Gods wil en onder Gods leiding het hoogste goed aan het grootst mogelijke aantal te mogen brengen. Christus Jezus had nooit voor zichzelf den dood kunnen overwinnen, indien hij niet bezield was geweest met zuiver, geestelijk eigen-belang in den hoogsten zin van dat woord.

Het voorbeeld van den Stichter van het Christendom is ook heden niet onvereenigbaar met practische zaken-ondervinding, wanneer zulk zaken-doen in consequente overeenstemming is met hooge idealen. Er zijn aanwijzingen te over, dat de verlichte, publieke opinie tot het besef komt, dat een hoogere en meer geestelijke zin van waar eigenbelang verkregen moet worden. Toegepast op de volkeren, beteekent dit, dat vrijheid van verkeer en van handel tusschen de volken van de aarde een toestand is, die allen ten goede zou komen en niemand zou schaden. Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] zal de slagboomen van vrees, onwetendheid en verkeerd-begrijpen uit den weg ruimen, die volkeren gescheiden houden, en zal de eenheid openbaren, welke ten grondslag ligt aan Gods ideeën, die onder het bestier staan van het ééne Gemoed, dat alles schiep en Alles is.

Hij, die Christian Science nauwgezet bestudeert, streeft er naar zoowel het voorbeeld van Christus Jezus, den Weg-bereider, na te volgen als zijn leer te aanvaarden. Hij streeft er naar alle verlangens op te geven, die niet voeren tot het vereenen van alle belangen in het plan Gods. Hij begrijpt dat Gods heelal het bestier door de goddelijke wet volmaakt en volkomen tot uitdrukking brengt, en dat het hoogste, wat hij kan bereiken, is zich te voegen naar die wet. De Psalmist wijst op de zaligheid van den godvruchtigen mensch, waar hij zegt (Ps. 1:2): „Zijn lust is in des Heeren wet, en hij overdenkt zijne wet dag en nacht."

Als gevolg van gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet, door Christian Science geopenbaard, komt de individueele mensch tot een toestand van geestelijken vrede en van veiligheid. Gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet openbaart zijn eenheid met de harmonie van het zijn en maakt hem terzelfdertijd los van de zoogenaamde wetten van zonde, ziekte en dood. Onderwerping aan Gods wil wordt dus bevonden wezenlijk eigenbelang te zijn. Omgekeerd zien wij, dat wij, door eigenzinnig onzen eigen weg te volgen, op een dalend pad komen en onvermijdelijk in moeilijkheden geraken.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft op bladzijde 462 van het bovengenoemde leerboek: „Geestelijk opgevat is anatomie gedachtelijke zelfkennis." Eenige regels verder zegt zij: „De anatomie van Christian Science leert wanneer en hoe men de zichzelf toegebrachte wonden van zelfzucht, boosaardigheid, afgunst en haat peilt. Zij leert ongebreidelde heerschzucht te beteugelen. Zij ontvouwt den heiligenden invloed van onzelfzuchtigheid, menschlievendheid en geestelijke liefde. Zij spoort aan tot beheersching van het lichaam in gezondheid en ziekte beide." Dit zijn eenige der vruchten van wezenlijk eigenbelang, zooals een ieder voor zichzelf kan bewijzen door de studie en de toepassing van Christian Science.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Garden

LET me rest a moment
Within the garden here.

A wind from out the blue
Drops swift into this greenness,
And tall poplars sway;
Fuchsias ring gay, delicate bells
Inaudible,
And heliotropes breathe sweetness everywhere.

It is a quiet place,—
The fountain whispers. Hush!
A woman leans against the stones
As still as they;
Another stays her hasting steps
There at the gate
And looks,
A slow light deepening in her eyes.

The garden weaves a spell of peace
A moment
Over loud traffic struggling by.

ANN S. ETHERIDGE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

Car Insurance Finding Stirs Speculation

Possibility of Additional 1937 Assessment Is Discussed

Schedule Issue

Rates Announced for 1938 Declared Unaffected by the Decision

Visions of additional assesments for 1937 compulsory insurance were entertained today by Massachusetts automobile owners as they studied the State Supreme Court decision, issued last night, annulling the 1937 rate schedule on the ground that it was established upon erroneous premises.

The decision, written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, was handed down in a case filed by 42 stock insurance companies in protest against the 1937 rates which Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, established at a level 6.8 per cent lower than those in 1936.

While the court refused to order a higher rate schedule, holding rate setting to be a legislative rather than a judicial function, it charged the DeCelles schedule was erroneously established because the commissioner failed to present at a public hearing a report of the department's chief examiner, in which it was held the companies were over-reserved against outstanding claims by 10 per cent.

Basis of Schedule

The commissioner based his lower rate schedule upon the over-reserve report which he submitted to the companies at private hearing but failed to present at a public hearing. Therefore, the court decided, the report could not be admitted as evidence before the court. Therefore, the 1937 rate schedule must be annulled.

The court decision preceded by three days the scheduled Monday public hearing on the tentative rate schedule for 1938 which has been drawn up on the same basis as the 1937 rates. Prior to the DeCelles regime, the rate schedule was based on the previous two-year loss experience of the companies. The DeCelles schedule was based by the previous five-year loss experience and a study of the companies' reserves.

Commissioner DeCelles immediately hailed the court decision as a victory for the department, citing the court's statement that rate setting was a legislative, not a judicial, function.

The 42 stock companies had urged the court to set aside the DeCelles schedule and establish in its place those recommended in the previous report of William H. Hitchcock, who as master, originally heard the case.

Calculation Methods

The master had reported the schedule had been established through an improper method of calculation and set up a new schedule in which the rates for private passenger cars were boosted 5.8 per cent and the commercial vehicle rate increased 6.2 per cent.

Commissioner DeCelles said he would hold a new public hearing on the 1937 rates within a short time, submit the report of Miss Katherine O'Leary, chief examiner, the companies' over-reserve condition, and establish a new rate schedule.

Mr. DeCelles would not say whether the schedule would be revised. Yet Robert J. Dunkle, senior member of the firm of Obrion, Russell & Co., one of the large insur-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Big Corps of Inspectors To Begin Drive on Cars

In Boston Today

Drive on Motor Vehicles to Open

One hundred inspectors of motor vehicles will launch a preliminary drive on cars having defective equipment over the week end, it was announced today by R. L. Devine, chief of motor vehicle inspectors.

Motorists are allowed three days after being warned to have defective equipment fixed and if the car is not repaired within the specified time it is suspended permanently. Unfit cars will be suspended immediately and pulled off the road. Drivers without stickers who have satisfactory equipment will be warned.

The deadline for stickers will be the end of the month which will be the beginning of a concerted drive.

N.E. Press to See 'Victoria Regina'

Because her Boston engagement of four weeks will be sold out from its start to its finish, Helen Hayes and Gilbert Miller, producer of "Victoria Regina," will give a special matinee performance on Friday, Oct. 1, for the New England press. Newspaper people from all Boston newspapers and from every daily in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine will be invited to this performance as guests of the star and producer of "Victoria Regina."

Interesting in this connection is the fact that never before in the history of the American theater has a free performance of this nature been given either in New York or on tour. It is particularly significant in this instance because of the importance of the star and of her vehicle and because "Victoria Regina" consistently plays to sell-out business.

After signalizing the start of her coast-to-coast tour last week with a gross business of $6511 and thereby breaking the house record of the Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford, Conn., Miss Hayes followed up her feat the following night by breaking her own record at that theater. The receipts for the second performance of "Victoria Regina" in Hartford were $6553. The record was previously held by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in "Idiot's Delight" with a gross of $6491. They, however, played the city for but one night, whereas Miss Hayes gave two performances there, both of them to standees.

Weather Planes's Good-by Postponed

Suburban Boston listened intently this morning for wasn't today to herald the initiation of noiseless balloon ascensions and the disappearance of a sleep-robbing synonymous for some time past with the Boston weather plane? Then what caused this morning's humming? It sounded as if—

"It was the weather plane," weather bureau officials explained. "The first balloon was to go up this morning. Lack of an adequate supply of balloons and recording instruments, however, temporarily postponed the operation."

Although the order postponing the ascensions was for an "indefinite" period, officials indicated that the balloons would be in service some time next week. The new weather "reporters" are four feet in diameter and are equipped with scientific instruments and radio. They were developed by the Harvard University's observatory in the Blue Hills.

Charge Against Shoe Firm Upheld

Trial Examiner Irving G. McCann of the National Labor Relations Board, Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England director, announced today, has upheld charges brought by the United Shoe Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, that the Lenox Shoe Company of Freeport, Me., called in A. F. of L. organizers and "coerced employees into joining an A. F. of L. union."

The examiner recommends reinstatement of three workers, with restoration of loss of pay. These workers, the C. I. O. contended, were discharged for refusing to join the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Mr. McCann further recommended that the company "cease and desist from requiring employees to join the Boot and Shoe Workers Union; and from discouraging membership, by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment, in the United Shoe Workers of America or any other labor organization."

Dr. Myers, interpreting the finding, said the Trial Examiner's recommendations, if upheld by the Labor Board, would "invalidate part of a closed shop contract of the company with the A. F. of L. affiliate.

Struggle for control of the shoe workers between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. resulted in a strike last June, Dr. Myers said, when the boot and shoe union refused to agree on an election to be conducted by the Labor Board to determine what union the workers wanted.

The company employs about 700 workers.

Hygrade Plant Opens Sales Office

An enterprise which grew from an investment of $3500 to total assets of more than $6,000,000 in 36 years—the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, manufacturers of electric light bulbs and radio tubes—today moved its sales headquarters to Boston from Salem.

On Monday the new central offices, equipped with the latest electric lighting devices, will be opened at 10 Post Office Square. The company is reported to be the second largest manufacturer of radio tubes and the third largest producer of electric light bulbs in the United States. It has factories at Salem, Mass., Emporium and St. Mary's, Penns. E. J. Poor, chairman of the board, will be in the new Boston office.

Cities and Towns Plan Co-operation

New England's newly formed Conference of Mayors and Selectmen today begins its activities for closer co-operation between city and town governments with the guidance of six mayors and one former mayor, elected to office yesterday at a meeting in the Hotel Statler.

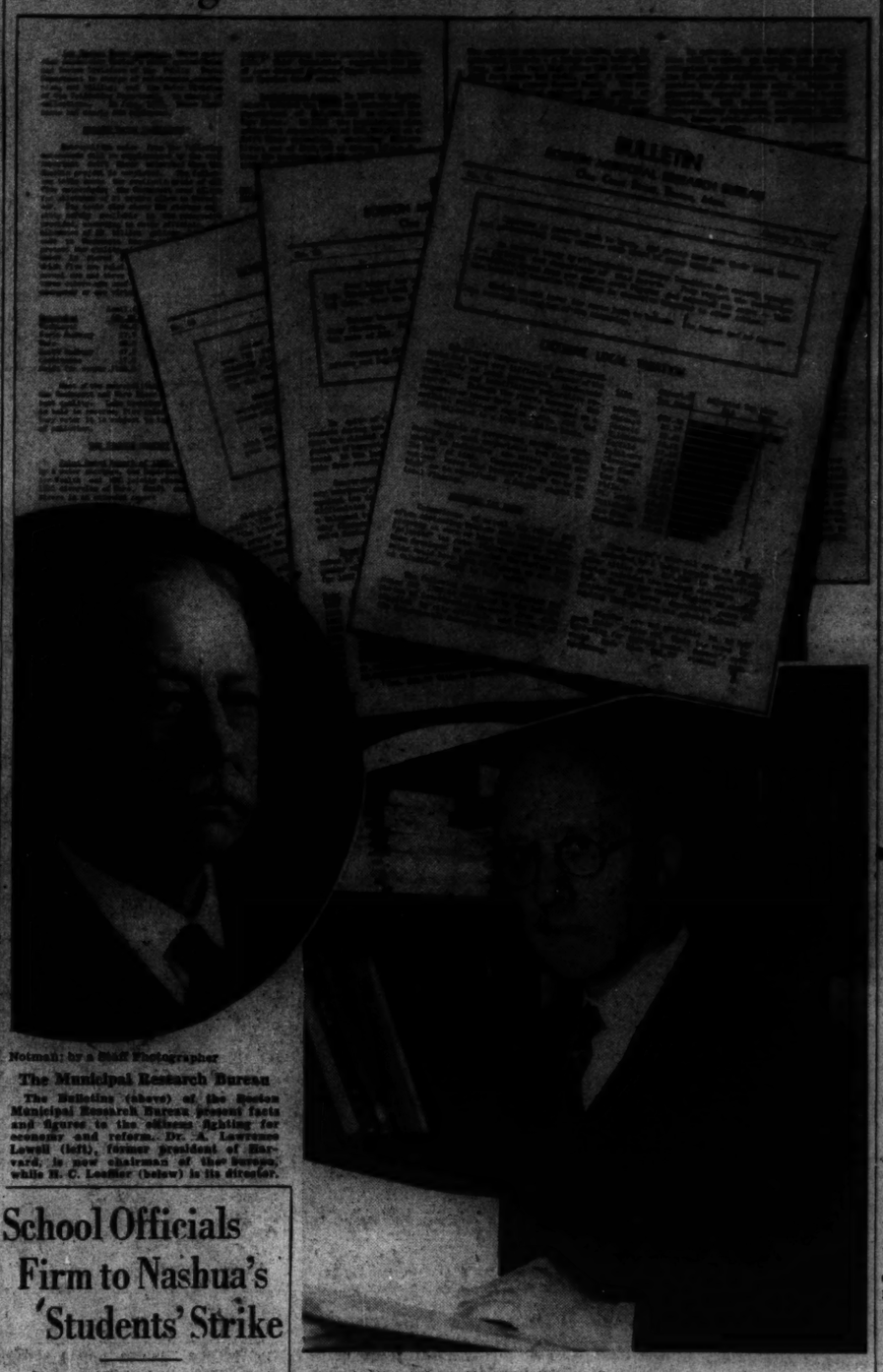
Thomas S. Burgin, Mayor of Quincy, is the first president of the organization. Vice-presidents, all mayors of New England municipalities, elected are: George A. Quigley, New Britain, Conn.; Alvin A. Lucier, Nashua, N. H.; James E. Dunn, Providence, R. I.; Benjamin W. Blanchard, Bangor, Maine, and George E. Dalrymple, Haverhill, Mass. Former Mayor Andrew A. Cassassa of Revere is treasurer.

Landis Announces Law School Policy

Greater freedom for advanced students in elective choices and more rigid admission requirements are among the changes James M. Landis plans, as new dean of the Harvard Law School, he announced last night.

Dean Landis, recently retired from the Securities and Exchange Commission, while unwilling to make any statements concerning either recent political events or public personages, declared that he would naturally "keep an eye on political and public questions." Public law and its adjustment of issues between business and government will be stressed" at the college, he said.

Battling for Good Government in Boston



Notman: by a Staff Photographer

The Municipal Research Bureau

The Bulletins (above) of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau present facts and figures to the citizens fighting for economy and reform. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell (left), former president of Harvard, is now chairman of the Bureau, while H. C. Loesler (below) is its director.

School Officials Firm to Nashua's 'Students' Strike

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 18. (AP)—Nashua's strike of several hundred high and junior high school students remained deadlocked today as Frank B. Clancy, president of the school board, ignored a petition of parents to reduce school hours.

The high school students walked out two days ago in protest against lengthening of the school day. Junior high school students followed them.

Mr. Clancy insisted the reduction of the present number of hours would not be considered until the increased school day had been given a "fair trial."

High school students who walked out were ordered suspended until Monday. Junior high school students were told to return at once as state law requires attendance of children under 16 years of age.

Students at Hamden Resume Their Demand

HAMDEN, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Cheering and singing, scores of striking Hamden High School students marched off the school grounds late yesterday determined to resume their demand for shorter hours and less home work when the institution reopens Monday.

The strikers, who walked out of their classes Thursday, ignored the opening bell yesterday. They remained on the school property, the institution closed for the usual week-end holiday.

About 200 students were reported on strike by Principal Herbert A. Landry, but strikers in the "picket line" said their original number of some 300 had been swelled to 400. The school, opened last year, has an enrollment of 1330.

Research Bureau Points Way For Hub Economy and Reform

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite recent disclosures that it costs an average man more for taxes to live in Boston than in any American city of like size; although the warning finger has been raised by financial experts against Boston's $20,000,000 deficit; notwithstanding the admitted fact that Boston stands acutely in need of certain municipal reforms, the picture as the 1937 mayoralty rolls around is seen by civic leaders as not entirely lacking in cheerful aspects.

Looming large in their eyes as an item of hope is the circumstance that voters, the next mayor, and the state legislators will at least have available full reports with recommendations for improvements involving many of the major departments and activities of the city. That these recommendations and studies have been made stands largely to the credit of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Although often mentioned in the newspapers in connection with their reports on various civic affairs, it is doubtful whether many in Boston are familiar with the bureau's background, its supporters and its objectives. The bureau's story, however, is not lacking in its elements of interest.

A Heat Wave Back of It

In fact, the very circumstance that Boston has such a bureau may in part be credited to the particularly hot and sultry weather in New York City during the summer of 1871. Almost everybody who could afford it was out of the city, some in those serene and enormous mansard roof summer homes that dot the North Atlantic shores to this day. Others, particularly those politicians who were in the "Ring," cruised on Tammany-owned yachts.

That's how it happened that scarcely any one in authority remained in New York to protest over-much if the old order of things political were put on the drumhead. Even in newspaper and magazine offices there was a gentle air of warm weather lassitude . . . except in one or two.

Ocean breezes swept up over the Battery and into Park Row. Once in a while they rustled the big sheets of paper on which a young artist named Nast drew funny pictures of a hulking individual called Tweed.

Only a few blocks away, the same gusts found their way into the edi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Dolan Is Ordered To Pay $171,599; Curley Also Loses

Ex-Mayor and Santosuosso Must Go on Trial on Settlement Claim

City Suit Charges They Got $50,000

Former Gov. James M. Curley, now a candidate for a fourth term as Mayor of Boston, and Joseph Santosuosso must answer in Superior Court to charges that they received $50,000 of an $85,000 settlement claim against the city of Boston in 1935, when Mr. Curley was Mayor, under a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The decision, written yesterday by Judge Edward P. Pierce, affirms the action of Judge Harold P. Williams of the Superior Court in overruling demurrers filed by Mr. Curley and Mr. Santosuosso to a bill in equity by the city to recover the $50,000. The city's bill was filed in January.

This case, popularly known as "The General Equipment Case," now goes back to the Superior Court for trial before a judge, and Messrs. Curley and Santosuosso must answer charges in person or by counsel. One of the demurrers would have thrown the entire case out of court, if granted. The other would have transferred the case from a court of equity to a court of law and prescribed trial by jury instead of trial before a single judge.

The Supreme Court ruling means that this case will be conducted the same as the city's suit against Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer under former Mayor Curley. In that case the city's plea was upheld by Judge Edward P. Hanify and Mr. Dolan's appeal is now before the Supreme Court.

The present bill by the city alleges the following:

That Mr. Curley, when Mayor in 1933, by his power and influence, entered into an unlawful agreement with Joseph Santosuosso and a representative of Ernest W. Brown, Inc., whereby claims of the General Equipment Corporation, represented by Brown, Inc., were settled for $85,000.

That a jury award of $129,000 for damages done to the General Equipment Corporation by construction of a subway at Governor's Square was over-ruler by a trial judge on the grounds there was no liability on the part of the city.

That later in 1933 the Brown company informed Mr. Santosuosso it was willing to settle the suit for $20,000 and that Mr. Curley approved and instrumented a settlement of $85,000.

That Mr. Santosuosso received the $85,000 and retained $50,000 of it, of which he gave Mayor Curley approximately $30,000; that of the remainder, $20,000 was given to the Brown company and $15,000 to representatives of the Brown company.

Supreme Court Upholds Lower Court Decision on Ex-Treasurer

No Error Found In Hanify Finding

In a 10-page decision handed down this noon by Justice Henry T. Lummus of the State Supreme Court, and concurred in unanimously by the full bench, former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan (during the term of the then Mayor James M. Curley) must pay back to the City of Boston $131,161.90, with interest of $40,417.97, a total of $171,599.57.

The Supreme Court decision upholds the decision rendered by Judge Edward P. Hanify of the Superior Court. He ruled Mr. Dolan should repay the city in the suit brought to compel him to account for and pay back money "improperly made" by the purchase and sale of bonds for the city through the Legal Securities Corporation, a dummy corporation controlled by Mr. Dolan.

The court found on error in Judge Hanify's findings and also that the defendant properly was denied a jury trial.

There is only one slight exception in the final amount to be paid, the court found. This is that the city cannot recover on profits made through the purchase of bonds for the Boston Public Library trustees or for the Winter Fund of the Boston City Hospital. These amounts, however, are estimated at less than $100.

A few minutes after the news of the decision reached City Hall, Mayor Mansfield issued a formal statement.

"Naturally I am very much gratified," he said, "by the opinions just handed down by the Supreme Judicial Court in the Dolan case and in the suit of the City of Boston against former Mayor James M. Curley and Joseph Santosuosso."

The Mayor said he had been advised by the law department that the Dolan debt, "being based on fraud," is not one that can be discharged in bankruptcy. In addition, the Mayor said he believed "the bond which Dolan had to furnish the city when he was city treasurer could be put in suit for recovery of the judgment."

Mr. Dolan, who between 1930 and 1933, it was testified in the lower court, worked up a $7,000,000 bond business on an initial investment of $5000, appealed from Judge Hanify's decree. He appealed (1) from the decree to repay; (2) from the denial of a jury trial, and (3) from the admission and exclusion of certain evidence.

When the appeal from Judge Hanify's ruling was taken up last May, Henry E. Foley maintained the rulings of law were warranted and should stand. He submitted the court was right in calling on Mr. Dolan to repay "secret profits which he obtained illegally and in breach of his official and fiduciary duties."

The they city Treasurer, Mr. Foley declared, rejected offers for the purchase of bonds from several financial houses of Boston and within a half-hour in some instances these houses would receive calls from the Legal Securities Corporation, of whom they had never heard, asking for these very bonds which had been offered to the city. The city would buy from Legal Securities, Mr. Foley charged, at prices far above the market, and Legal Securities would realize a handsome profit.

The Superior Court trial brought out that while Mr. Dolan was Treasurer the city bought approximately $10,000,000 worth of bonds, and that $7,000,000 worth were purchased from Legal Securities. Trial lasted 21 days and produced a court record of 700 pages and hundreds of exhibits.

Potato Pickers To Vie in Maine For World Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 18—Champion potato picking aspirants from all of the major potato growing states and countries have been invited to come to Maine Oct. 6 to compete with Maine pickers in an international potato picking championship contest, Maine Development Commission officials announced today.

The winner of the contest, to be staged at the Hussey Farm between Presque Isle and Caribou in Aroostook County, the country's greatest potato growing region, will be named world champion and will win cash and other prizes.

Maine Woods Cloaked in Color By Working of Leaf Chemistry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 18—Natural science, aided and abetted by the weather man, scored a decisive victory over an age-old popular theory in Maine this month.

Despite weighty evidence to the contrary, it has been a popular conviction that Jack Frost was responsible for the annual phenomenon of the "turning" of the leaves—a transition which changes hardwood foliage from a somber green to a combination of colors that all but put the rainbow to shame.

Early frosts that usually appear simultaneously with the turn of the leaves have always lent support to the theory, and have given proponents a talking point that was hard to refute. But throughout the first week of September, this year, frost was kept in abject abeyance, as midsummer heat prevailed from one end of Maine to the other. Maine's countless millions of trees, nevertheless, went right ahead with the business of donning their autumn raiment.

Today, the Maine countryside has assumed its "coat of many colors," from a natural sequence in the cycle of leaves, rather than on account of frost, according to Dr. Henry B. Pierson of the Maine Forestry Service. On this point Dr. Pierson says:

"Shades of yellow and orange are in the leaves during the entire summer, but are unnoticed because of the presence of chlorophyll, a green substance which enables foliage to derive energy from the sun. With the end of the growing season, this green coloring is withdrawn from the leaves and stored for another season. The most delicate as well as the most brilliant colors of red, scarlet, flaming scarlet and burnt orange are formed from sugar manufactured by the leaves and left after the growing season.

"Other chemical substances, such as tannin and accumulated toxins, either act on the sugars or in themselves give variations in the red and orange colorings.

"Maine's topography and her abundance of maples and other hardwoods make this state a center for those who wish to observe this phenomenon of the turning of the leaves."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably showers in the interior; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers Sunday and in the north portion tonight; warmer tonight; cooler in north portion Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight, followed by mostly cloudy Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting wind becoming fresh southwest; fair tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	69	Minneapolis	58	64
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	70	78
Chicago	54	62	New York	62	68
Denver	58	82	Norfolk	66	76
Helena	54	86	Philadelphia	58	64
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Louis	52	72
Los Angeles	64	86	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	72	86	Washington	62	68

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 18.
B—Maximum Sept. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:32 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 10:57 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:17 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Monday, 11:39 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 7:19.
Light all vehicles Sunday night at 7:17

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:30 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
"Back Stage," Anne Neagle and Arthur Tracy. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Emperor's Candlesticks," featuring William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:15, 6:12, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:22 a. m., 2:07, 4:52, 7:35, 10:23. Also "Annapolis Salute," 10:00 a. m., 12:54, 6:30, 8:24, 9:10.

Boston—
"40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters, Harriet Hilliard and others.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:30.

Modern—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "Confession." 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Radio Programs
Page 10

University—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe and Madge Evans. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Hong Kong Travelogue," "Our Gang," "Jean Sargent," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth," 1:40, 3:30, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:31, 10:32. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.

Coolidge Corner—
"Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time," 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Tremont—
"Penrod and Sam," with the Mauch Twins and Frank Craven. 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:15, 10. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:50, 8:20.

Tomorrow

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Musical Program by Miss Gertrude Ehrhart, Soprano, Miss Frances Brockman, Violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, Accompanist. Fenway Court. 3.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Italian Art by Mrs. Hayward, and Chinese Art by Mrs. Tanner. 3:30.

Field and Forest Club—
Trip to Mt. Grace and Warwick State Forest for first Fall Foliage. Meet at noon at picnic area at the foot of Mt. Grace.

Vermont Plans $442,061 Construction Outlay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 18—A program of construction at state institutions will be started in line with recommendations which a special commission, authorized by the Legislature, reported on Sept. 1. Gov. George D. Aiken, announcing the plan, listed the commission's recommendations under three heads:

(1) Repairs immediately necessary in the interest of economy.

(2) Heavy construction to be started in the spring.

(3) Changes in policy which will require authorization of new legislation, and which cannot be accomplished until the 1939 session of the General Assembly.

Altogether, the program is estimated to cost $442,061. Repairs to heating systems needed for the economical operation of the plants and emergency improvements will be begun at once, the Governor said.

Although it is probable that a bond issue will be necessary to cover the cost, state officials have expressed the hope that a surplus of regular state income may be sufficient to meet the extra expenditures of the next two fiscal years. While it is necessary, in accordance with a legislative act, to issue bonds under defined requirements, there would be nothing to prevent the State from issuing the bonds and then, if there is sufficient balance in the treasury, to buy them up and finance the program without resort to borrowing.

* * *

The University of Vermont opened its 147th year on Wednesday with the largest enrolled freshman class in its history. President Guy W. Bailey, addressing the class, suggested the many possibilities of the "open door of education." He said that the number of students at the university had been increasing annually "until now our facilities are strained to the utmost." Accounting for the university's growth, he said:

"Vermont, the State, and Vermont, the University, have always fostered a regard for those principles that are economically, morally and spiritually sound."

* * *

The Week in Vermont

Game Revenue Increases

A $7000 gain in fees for hunting and fishing licenses has been reported by the State Fish and Game Department as compared with revenue received for the previous 12 months. The number of licensees increased about 3000 in the same period. Total receipts for the year were $118,178 as compared with $111,332 for the previous year. The number of licenses, fishing, hunting and combination, to residents and non-residents totaled 87,305, as compared with 84,188 a year ago.

All revenue received by the department is pledged, and is used for its support and for the propagation and protection of fish and wild life.

* * *

Car Licenses Suspended

Eleven motor vehicle operators had their licenses suspended for various lengths of time, according to the weekly report of the state Motor Vehicle Department. Three were for "driving while intoxicated," one drawing a three-year suspension on the same charge.

Suspensions levied so far this year are 600 more than a year ago, the total now standing at 1600. Of this number, 201 have been on liquor charges. In August there were 54 suspensions for driving while intoxicated, the highest for any August except 1934, when there were 62.

* * *

School Band Honored

The school band of Poultney has been designated as the official musical organization to lead the Vermont delegation in the American Legion parade in New York on Sept. 21, Leon V. Bushey, chairman of the Governor's commission, has announced. It will also act as official escort to Governor Aiken. Vermont's delegation will march second in the parade, being second only to Connecticut in percentage of membership among the Legion departments in the country.

The Poultney band was organized in 1925 through the efforts of Andrew I. Wheeler, of Poultney. It is composed entirely of graded school pupils, having grown from a charter membership of 22 to number more than 60 young musicians. The organization is under the management of C. Merrill Beebe. The past year it has appeared in 17 parades and played at many events over the State, besides giving 12 summer concerts in Poultney.

* * *

Hairdressers' Election

Mrs. William Abraham of Rutland was elected president of the State Association of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists at the closing session, on Wednesday, of the annual convention held in Rutland. She succeeds George A. Cote of Burlington. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Lena Murphy, Newport, and Mrs. Pauline Sanders, Brattleboro; secretary, Mrs.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Racing License Of Narragansett Track Suspended

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Rhode Island Racing Commission last night suspended the license of the Narragansett Racing Association until further notice, effective at 7 o'clock tonight, and ordered the removal of the race track director, Walter E. O'Hara, on or before Sept. 30. The decision permits completion of the current racing meeting today.

Francis J. Kiernan, chairman of the commission, said the vote of the three members was unanimous in finding the association "guilty as charged" in the various complaints filed last week.

Gov Robert E. Quinn, who has said he would "drive O'Hara from Rhode Island," immediately declared he would "enforce any orders of the commission, whatever they are," when informed of the decision.

Mr. O'Hara, notified of the commission action, declined comment beyond stating he would confer with counsel.

Referring in the nine-page decision to the charge that Mr. O'Hara had called Governor Quinn a " . . . lia." the commission said:

"We do not intend to allow any licensee of this division to use or to permit its agents or officers to use such language in speaking of the Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

"Wherefore this division finds the said O'Hara guilty of the charge as alleged and for the above stated cause requires that the Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., on or before the 30th day of September, 1937, take the necessary steps to remove the said respondent as an employee or official of the Narragansett Racing Association, Inc."

The racing commission's charges, brought against the association 10 days ago, held the Association, operators of the rich Narragansett Park, which Mr. O'Hara built, "did unlawfully appropriate" money of holders of uncashed winning pari-mutuel tickets. A spokesman for the association denied the charge at a public hearing.

The racing commission also charged that the racing association for a short period had refused to permit a state audit of its books.

The decision came after the commissioners had deliberated all day and part of the night. The hearing took three days earlier in the week.

Narragansett Park ends its summer racing meeting this afternoon. The park, however, had scheduled a fall meeting, beginning Oct. 18 to run until Nov. 11.

Still pending are a petition for financial receivership of the track, and charges of criminal libel, brought on behalf of Governor Quinn and William E. Beehan, based on statements in the Providence Star Tribune of which Mr. O'Hara is publisher.

Hearing was set for Thursday on the Beehan complaint. At the hearing on Governor Quinn's complaint, Judge James W. Leighton, holding court in an old West Warwick lodge hall, found probable cause to hold Mr. O'Hara for the grand jury.

Lookout Urged For Lost Endeavour

As no word has yet been received from Endeavour 1, Washington today ordered that a hydrographic broadcast be sent to all ships at sea to keep an open eye for the missing sloop.

Oregon Walnut Crop Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon's walnut crop for 1937 reached a near-record peak with a total orchard-run pick of 84,791,000 pounds. Of this amount 65,992,000 pounds, or 77.83 per cent, were of merchantable grade and the remainder culls. Various farmer-co-operative associations marketed 55,816,000 pounds, or the equivalent of 85 per cent of the salable portion of the crop.

Shorter Police Week Urged

Weymouth selectmen announce that they are making a study of the proposal by Selectman Everett E. Callahan that police officers in the town be allowed one day off in each seven, as made possible by a state law. Chief Edward F. Butler estimated the change would mean an increased cost of about $1000 each year.

Natalie Hopf Gowns

Showing . . .

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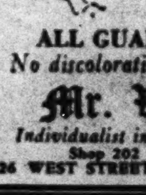

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N. H. Reports Big Increase Of New Industries in State

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18 (AP)—New Hampshire's industrial agent last night declared the state has embarked successfully on a program of absorbing industries attracted by the lower manufacturing costs in its small cities.

In addition to low labor costs, in towns "where the workers commonly own their own homes, keep chickens and a cow, and cultivate backyard gardens," Laurence M. Meyer laid the new interest in New Hampshire as an industrial state to "a sound set of principles."

These are attracting an increasing number of migrating industries to the state, he asserted, adding that the state has been receiving industrial inquiries at twice the normal rate.

He listed the following five principles in the program of the state planning and development commission program:

"1—Bait in the form of tax exemptions and the like has not been used, and many manufacturers have now found that such bait is an unsound consideration in selecting a factory location.

"2—The necessity of diversification of types of industry to avoid the danger in having a community dependent upon a single industry, or a concentration of like industries.

"3—The need for thorough investigation of prospective manufacturers, especially as to financial responsibility and their attitude toward labor.

"4—The need for a closer working relationship between manufacturer, employee and community, as a solution of labor problems prevalent in many parts of the country.

"5—Desirability of preserving and developing existing industrial units, as the loss of an industry makes it doubly difficult to attract another."

"Diversification," said Mr. Myer, "in the selection of new industries is a guiding principle in the protection of the existing industries of a town."

New Hampshire, he declared, has been comparatively free of labor troubles and has its natural advantages of labor supply, raw materials, location near rich eastern markets, electric power and available factory space.

Insure

(Continued from Page 9)

ance agencies, said, "My personal opinion is that the companies as a whole will not attempt to collect any more money from the motorist on the 1937 rates."

The insurance commissioner will conduct the new hearing along lines to be determined at a conference with Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, on Monday.

DeCelles Statement

Commissioner DeCelles' statement on the decision, read in part:

"It seems especially fitting that on the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution our Supreme Judicial Court should come out in a landmark decision and in no uncertain terms refuse to take to itself the functions of the legislative branch of government.

"I have read the decision hastily and it appears that the court did not criticize my use of the five-year average or my reduction of the company figures. In fact, the court appears to have upheld the major argument and sound reasoning of Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor, that the fixing of the rates was my function and not the function of the court.

"The court annulled the rates on the ground that the report of the investigation which shows the companies to be over-reserved was not submitted at the formal public hearing. It will be noticed that the court refused to adopt the master's recommendations. The order annulling the rates means that the commissioner must hold a further hearing to meet the requirements fixed by the court.

"The method which I used in admitting testimony of my chief examiner is the method followed by commissioners for 50 years."

"The report showed the companies to be over-reserved. The companies were granted a private hearing, prior to the public hearing, at which they submitted no evidence which could controvert Miss O'Leary's report."

Gov. Charles F. Hurley issued a statement in which he reiterated his oft-repeated announcement that he would hold department heads responsible for activities within their departments. In some quarters this statement was taken to indicate once more that Commissioner DeCelles would shortly face removal proceedings.

Under Fire

The commissioner has bene under fire ever since the start of the legislative investigation into the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Meanwhile, there is considerable discussion over whether, in view of the court decision, the 1936 rates automatically became effective for 1937. The statutes provide that if the commissioner fails to establish rates for any year, the rates for the previous year become effective. Some legal authorities contend that inasmuch as the 1937 schedule has been annulled, the 1936 rates are now in effect.

Other authorities, however, contend the statute applies only if the commissioner fails to do anything about establishing rates for a particular year. In the present case, the commissioner did announce a schedule. They contend the commissioner must now amend his action by calling a new hearing to set for a new schedule.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Sept. 19

1:00 WABC (Columbia), Columbia Church of the Air: address, "Working With God," Harry C. Browne, auspices Committee on Publication for New York; soloist; organ.

Tune WABC (860kc), WORC (1280kc), WPRO (630kc), or WLBZ (620kc).

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 20

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Lecture

For Monday, Sept. 20

7:30 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Christian Science lecture by John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

N.E. Women Clubs End Conference At Poland Spring

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, Sept. 18 (AP)—Delegates to the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs concluded their annual conference here yesterday after electing officers and discussing the crime problem as affecting the home.

Mrs. Albert E. Chittenden of Auburn, newly elected president, announced the 1938 conference would be held in New Hampshire. Chosen to officiate with her during the next year were: Vice-president, Mrs. Frank M. Wright, Windsor, Vt.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, East Boston, Mass., and publicity chairman, Mrs. Mark Twitchell, Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Frank F. Mason, Rhode Island federation president, told delegates today "corrupt political meddling in police work constitutes a tremendous public menace which the average police chief does his best to combat." She saw as a recourse an aroused public which would demand honest enforcement of the law.

Miss Florence L. Sutton, president of the Connecticut federation, urged women to seek adjustment of the parole system, while Mrs. John S. Kimball, Massachusetts federation president, urged the teaching of citizenship, character and culture in the schools alongside of the three R's.

Did N. E. Eat Any Ice Cream? It Did!

By the Associated Press

Poland Spring, Maine, Sept. 18—The public may have been uncomfortable during the summer's heat, but it meant money in the pockets of New England ice cream manufacturers.

Here for the 14th annual fall outing of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Norman R. Mayo, of Providence, R. I., president of the organization, said New Englanders consumed 14,000,000 gallons of the delicacy last year, most of them preferring vanilla.

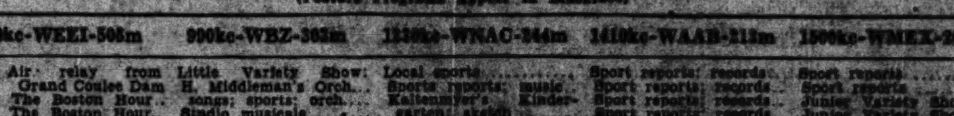
Mother Church Lecture On Christian Science

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday evening, Sept. 20, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: A Practical Daily Religion."

The lecturer, John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Air relay from	Little Variety Show:	Local sports	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Grand Coulee Dam	H. Middleman's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	songs; sports; orch.	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Ben Feld's Orch.	Recorded orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Football Forecasts	News; "Whither Mu-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Feature; forecasts	sic?": talk-orchestra	Talk, Prof. [illegible] Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Legion speaker	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15	Local dance music	speaker; organ	soloists; orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	American Legion	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Music of the Masters
7:45	convent'n preview	Jim's Question Bee	Kemper and company	Charioteers; quartet	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	"Hi There, Audience":	"Organ Melodies"
8:15	Swing Session	Hall; songs; orchestra	his orchestra"	Ray Perkins; music	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Fray and Braggiotti	Linton Wells, talk	Hancock Ensemble	"Mello Melodies"
8:45	sketch; soloists	NBC piano team	Saratoga festival	Hancock Ensemble	"Melodic Tones"
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Saratoga festival	"Louisiana Hayride":	"Your Invention"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Saratoga festival	soloists; orchestra	"Your Invention"
9:30	Lud Gluskin's Or.:	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery": dra-	"Swingsemble"	D. Marshall's Orchestra
9:45	soloists	Hot Shots	matic sketch	Hollywood Whispers	Irene Taylor, songs
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	"Gun Smoke Law,"	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Jack Ward, soloist
10:15	vocalists; male	western sketch	soloists; orchestra	Sylvia Froos	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:30	trio; guest soloist	"Gems of Light Op-	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	G. Olsen's Orchestra	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:45	Address, Sen. Ar-	era": soloists; orch.	soloists; orchestra	G. Olsen's Orchestra	"Today in Sports"
11:00	thur H. Vanden-	News; Roundelay	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:15	berg of Michigan	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:30	News; dance music	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45	B. Meroff's Orch.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Day's End": organ

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob": children's	Serenade: recording	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Serenade: recording	Gospel songs
10:30	Continental music	"Cloister Bells"	American Society of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; musicale
10:45	"Romany Trail"	Madrigal Singers	Ancient Instruments	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00	Morning worship at	News; Legion relay	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15	St. Paul's C'th'dral	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave":	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30	Morning worship at	Green Brothers novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45	St. Paul's C'th'dral	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires: quartet	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	Sentimental music	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Radio City Symphony	"Serenade": popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	choir and organ	Orchestra; soloist	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	News: "Correct	Radio City Symphony	Question Box: talk	"Songs They Write"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	English": music	Orchestra; soloist	Question Box: talk	Perole Quartet	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Salute to Mexico:	"Our Neighbors": infor-	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	drama and music	mal interviews	song dramatization	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key: symphony	Sunday Drivers: variety	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	St. Louis Serenade	orch.; Tex O'Rourke;	show; orchestra	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Bible drama	demonstrations of	"Thatcher Colt": dra-	Ray Keating's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Bible drama	radio's service	matic sketch	Ray Keating's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Everybody's Music:	"There Was a Woman":	"Tapestry of Melody":	"Martha and Hal"	Classical Album
3:15	Howard Hanson,	drama and music	concert orchestra	Concert Miniatures	Classical Album
3:30	guest conductor;	"Popular Melodies": so-	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Musical Gondoleers	Irish Minstrels
3:45	Howard Barlow	loists; orchestra	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Marimba Melodies	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00	Addresses, Cordell	Sunday Vespers: talk;	Network program	Radioland Orchestra	Choral Society
4:15	Hull, and by short	mixed quartet	Network program	and soloists	Afternoon Music
4:30	wave from well-	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours":	Alpine Orchestra	"Dream Time": music
4:45	known European	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Alpine Orchestra	Pianologues: talk
5:00	statesmen	Noble Cain and a cap-	"Musical Roundup"	Network program	Young People's Church
5:15	WEEI news	pella choir recital	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Network program	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Ed McConnell; orch.;	Network program	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:45	his orch.; soloists	organist; chorus	Encore Music	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Young People's Church
6:00	Anson Weeks's Or.	Talk, Bill Williams	Anniversary Revue: so-	The Cosmopolitans	Carnival of Music
6:15	Anson Weeks's Or.	Talk, Bill Williams	loists; orchestra	Reports and comment	Carnival of Music
6:30	"American Neigh-	"Sing Band"	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatic program
6:45	bors—Canada"	Edward Hall, news	Reports and comment	"Tim and Irene"; orch.	Dramatic program
7:00	Abbey Players,	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	from Dublin	concert orchestra	comedy trio; orchestra	Ray Gram Swing	"Melodic Tones"
7:30	Summer Stars:	Werner Janssen's Orch.:	Fireside Recital: vocal.	E. Duchin's Orchestra	Studio reports
7:45	comedy; solos; or.	Dick Powell, songs	Popular vocalists	Studio speaker	Talk; piano soloist
8:00	Musical Album	Scenes from "Virginia,"	W. C. Fields; guest	Benny Davis's Stardust	Dance music
8:15	H. Barlow's Orch.	historical operetta	artist; Nelson Eddy;	Revue	Dance music
8:30	Dramatization	American Legion Me-	Edgar Bergen; Don	Addresses by New Eng-	Music of the Masters
8:45	J Smith and Wife	morial service	Ameche; orchestra	land Governors from	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Shep Fields's Orchestra:	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Eastern States Exposi-	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Hour: Amparo	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch.	tion Springfield	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Iturbi, pianist;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Piano duo	Popular songs: orchestra
9:45	symphony orch.	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	"Passing Parade"	Organ recital
10:00	Preview, American	"Foundation": original	Sunday Party: James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15	Legion convention	program	Melton; guest soloists;	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30	Preview, American	Ernest Gill and his	Tom Howard; chorus;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45	Legion convention	California Concert	Wyn Murray; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhyth mand Romance"	New England news
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Choir Symphonette	Russ Morgan's Orch.	E. Duchin's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
11:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	Corlis Molinas's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Parade": music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	"Reveries": music
9:30	Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Vocalist; organ	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons: talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organ	"Sweet Music"
10:30	Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Shopping Service	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Ruth and Bill	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	"Martha and Hal"	Walter Cuffe, songs
11:45	Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters: orchestra	Information Service	New England in News
12:00	"Swing the Blues"	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs	Louise Wilcher, pianist	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Legion report	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	Studio program
1:00	Betty and Bob: sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's clubs news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agriculture talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Chamberlain Brown's
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Harold Turner, pianist	All-Star Revue
2:00	Woman's Eyes	reports; music; Home-	Jerry Sears' Orch.;	Voice of Experience	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15	Jack and Loretta	steaders Orchestra	vocal soloists	Sport reports	Ellen Terry, songs
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Col. Jack Major's	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies
3:15	Variety Show	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop Concert: orch.	American Legion Aux-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Pop Concert: orch.	iliary program	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15	Dictators: orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30	Music From the	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45	Gold Coast	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	Vocal recital	Golf summary	Talk; song recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Meet the Stars"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Old Timers Night	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	John Gambling: solo-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Piano club	ists; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Serenade: popular	Popular songs
7:45	Boake Carter	Rangers: music	Royalists: chorus	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good Times Society":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Network program	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	Network program	"Gangplank"
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Vanity Fair": Cal	Margaret Speaks; cho-	International Salon: so-	Message to Motorists
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	Tinney; music	rus; Wallenstein Orch.	loists: orchestra	Soloist; organ
9:00	Radio Theater:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Pictures, Black & White	Detective Drama
9:15	"The Outsider":	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly": Weems's Orch.	Pictures, Black & White	Detective Drama
9:30	Fredric March:	Maxwell Anderson's	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
9:45	F. Eldridge	"The Feast of Or-	orchestra: soloists	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch	leans": drama and	Lullaby Lady: soloist;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch	orchestra	orchestra	mon Michaux	"Dance Melodies"
10:30	"Your Neck of the	Legion program	"Music for Moderns"	"Pageant of Melody":	Popular songs
10:45	Woods": talk	Kidoodlers: quartet	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist: Henry Web-	"Today in Sports"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	er's concert orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	J. Marshard's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban and orchestra	B. Cummins's Orchestra	E. Jelesnick's Orch.
11:45	J. Marshard's Or.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Codolban and orchestra	B. Cummins's Orchestra	E. Jelesnick's Orch.

N.E. Parley Urged To Study Action On Flood Control

RANGELEY, Maine, Sept. 18 (AP)—Walter S. Fenton, of Rutland, Vt., member of the Vermont Flood Compact Commission, said here last night that congressional failure to ratify New England flood control compacts raised "a question as far reaching in its effect over the entire country as any with which we have been faced in at least three generations."

Mr. Fenton's address, delivered before the 48th quarterly meeting of the New England Council, advocated a conference of the "highest" New England officers to iron out legal questions involved in what he said was the Federal Power Commission's contention that ratification of the compacts "would divest the Federal Government of its present control over the development and co-ordination of the power resources of the regions affected."

In its consideration of the Connecticut River compact, said Mr. Fenton, the Federal Power Commission "treats its jurisdiction as extending to all streams, the waters of which find their way into navigable waters, because the Flood Control Act refers to 'navigable waters or their tributaries.'"

He argued the contention was "untenable."

"Up to now," he said, "the Federal Government has followed a policy of aid to the states in matters in which they may be said to have a common interest, among which may be included flood control. Under this new dispensation, we are told that the states are to be permitted to contribute to the aid of federal projects, for which, when completed, they must assume the entire responsibility."

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the word "loofah" may sound strange to you—like an imaginary word. But in fact it's a bath accessory, that goes right into the category of bath necessity; once you've used one.

Loofah itself is a tropical growth that looks like a block of compressed excelsior . . . but don't get the idea that it's that scratchy and harsh. Because it isn't at all. It's quite refined, and just enough consistency to it to give you a nice tingling feeling all over while you're using one. You see you use it in place of a wash-cloth, scrubbing brush, or whatever it is you use in your bath.

One week-end model is filled with fine powdered soap . . . but you can always rub on your own soap on those that are plain. They're made up in various sizes, and backed with terry cloth in bright colors. There is a ribbon across the back through which you put your hand. $1 at Jordan Marsh's.

Sandals giving away to shoes

This is the time of the year when children are climbing out of their sneakers and sandals and getting into good substantial footwear. And they are likely to be a bit fussy about these shoes, and ask for shoes that are as limber and comfortable as those they've just shed. Which may seem a bit too much to ask of a regular shoe . . . but not as difficult to come by as you may think. Cantilever Children's shoes, for instance, are so designed that they fulfil all the protecting principles of correct shoe design, which the well-informed mother looks for in buying Little Horace's and Ella's school shoes. By this we mean they have good roomy toes, wedged heels, a straight inside line, a surprisingly flexible shank, a scaphoid lift in the heels; as well as snug fitting heels. A dark brown elk oxford with a shark tip (and that's a good idea for the youngsters who insist on kicking every stray object they see) costs $4.50, but there are other models for as little as $3.25. At McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Shop . . . 145 Tremont Street. On the third floor, right next to Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop.

Tea Gowns And Hostess Coats

The mother of the fall bride who is trousseau minded at the moment will find all the luxurious garments she wants at Makanna, Inc., 416 Boylston Street. And nothing short of lush are their tea gowns and hostess coats of velvet with shirred bodices, extravagant bunches of flowers embroidered on in chenille, flocks of slit pockets for looks and convenience, exaggerated shoulders, and plenty of length. Particular attention has been given the sleeves, which in many cases are unusually full and graceful.

The Jumper Jill Makes Its Bow

Ah . . . the good old dependable jumper, overall, or suspender dress is in again with a bang. For the younger set of course. And this is the outfit that always goes over big, every few years. Probably because the looks of the whole ensemble can be changed by merely changing the blouse. This year it's called the Jumper Jill. At least it is at Gilchrist's. Where it sells for something like $2.45 in wool flannel. Very smooth around the hips and waist, and a breath of a flare in the skirt. In such colors as green, brown, navy, black and brown. To be worn with the jumper are pastel or dark colored acetate blouses . . . for $2. Some with a smocked or shirred effect at the neck and cuffs.

Velvets Shown In Dinner Gowns

Velvets, velvets and then more velvets. Chandler's has a beautiful collection of them on their fourth floor for the woman who wants her gowns simple in every direction. Especially attractive is their dinner gown with the immense glittering clip at the point of the low V neck . . . for something like $22.95. Of claret velvet; very rich looking, with much shirring and draping. A built-up waistline, but there's a belt. The shoulders are covered, but there are no sleeves, really. There's an idea there, but that which started out to be sleeves falls by the wayside in loose folds as far as the waistline. Most unusual and they should be flattering.

Reversible Coats Likely to Please

Buy-Words: Fredley's (350 Boylston Street) has announced the opening of their Wellesley shop. With the usual collection of glamorous clothes. New England weather being what it is, and your daughter's desire for appropriate clothing at the right time being what it is, you might compromise with the family budget by getting her one of Filene's Reversible coats. The $19.95 model that is plaid on one side and plain cravenetted gabardine on the other.

Janet Trent.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

Gordon Finnerty, Rutland; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Vest, Burlington. Members of the executive board are, Mrs. Lucy Kelleher, Montpelier; Mrs. Anne Blake, Burlington; Mrs. Vera Durgin, Enosburg Falls, and J. O. Granger, Winooski.

Land Taking Denied

"Troubles affecting the completion of the $3,000,000 flood control dam on the Little River in Waterbury loomed this week because of a ruling of the attorney general advising the Public Works Board against the expenditure of public money "for the benefit of private parties injuriously affected" by the construction of the dam "where no part of their land has been physically taken for use in such project."

Attorney General Jones' opinion specifically refers to the Pilgrim Plywood Corporation, owners of about 3000 acres of timberland near the project. Access to this timberland will be cut off when the dam is competed, by the flooding of a road running to it.

In explanation of his ruling Mr. Jones said that before he advised the Public Works Board to spend $50,000, he wanted the courts to rule whether or not it constitutes "taking" to deprive the corporation of means of ingress to and from their timberland. Provided the Board was convinced of a legal obligation to the corporation, it would have had the choice of building a new highway at a cost of $80,000 or purchasing the timberland at a cost of $50,000. In view of past decisions of the Supreme Court, the attorney general did not interpret depriving the corporation of access to the timberland as physically "taking."

Teachers Invite Speakers

United States Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota will be one of the speakers at the eighty-eighth annual convention of the State Teachers' Association, to be held at Rutland Oct. 7, 8, and 9. Other speakers include Dr. Payson Smith, lecturer in the Harvard University Graduate School of Education; Dr. E. K. Fretwell, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University; and Dr. Kate Wofford, professor at the Buffalo State Teachers' College.

Specialists in many lines will direct conferences for small groups. In the schedule is a concert by the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra and the American Male Choir.

Land Records Collected

Original plans of the towns of Guilford and Grafton have been presented to the State by Horace Brown of Springfield. The papers, which form the basis of land records, were obtained from private sources by Mr. Brown, who turned them over to Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick. They show the divisions of land among the early town proprietors. The one of Guilford was dated in 1761 and showed the first division of land into parcels of 50 and 100 acres each.

Social Workers' Meeting

The annual Vermont Conference of Social Work will be held in Bennington, Sept. 30 to Oct. 1 and 2 inclusive. Judge Joseph N. Ulman, of Washington, prisons industries expert and Dr. C. C. Carstens of New York City, executive director of the Child Welfare League will be among the speakers. Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy C. Dale is president of the conference.

Savings Banks Urged to Extend Thrift Campaign

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, today said that unbalanced family budgets may affect the nation's welfare as much as an unbalanced federal budget as he pleaded for a campaign of thrift education by savings banks.

In an address prepared for delivery before the annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association, Mr. Spencer said: "We must teach the people a 'design for living' that includes saving along with spending."

Mr. Spencer said modern installment buying methods had "frozen" or wrecked many family budgets and asserted, "The savings bank, through its Christmas, vacation and other clubs enables thousands to save and pay cash. Banks should stimulate their growth.

"The depression and its aftermath have brought new forces into American life that tend to destroy this century-old habit of thrift," he asserted. "Savings banks have an obligation to renew and increase their advertising appropriations to combat these tendencies."

Private Savings Needed

Speaking on the Social Security Act, Judge Harry C. Fabyan, president of the Brighton Five Cents Saving Bank, said:

"One of the greatest public services which our mutual savings banks can perform will be to drive home the fact that these forthcoming pensions must be supplemented by private savings.

"If the covered employees are to enjoy a substantial measure of real social security after 65, they must realize now that the only way to attain it is to plan for a future fund readily convertible into cash.

Protection for Borrowers

Insurance protection for borrowers as well as lenders on savings bank mortgages will soon be offered by mutual savings banks, Alfred H. Hastings, treasurer of the Springfield Institution for Savings, declared yesterday at the convention.

"This insurance," he said, "really insures the borrowers in contrast to the widely publicized Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage which insures only the lender."

Mr. Hastings also explained that the new authority given by the last Legislature permitted savings banks to lend up to 70 per cent of the value of property for long terms, if regular reductions are made on the principal of the mortgage.

Earth Starts Sinking On Idaho Farm Again

BUHL, Idaho, Sept. 18 (AP)—Buhl's sinking land phenomenon, quiet the last three weeks, rumbled into activity again yesterday as new geological disturbances began shearing away a hitherto unmolested area. The new disturbance was half a mile from the original "sinking canyon," a productive farm area that sank some 200 feet in a week.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Sept. 22	Cherbourg	Sept. 27	Sept. 21 8:00 pm	Sept. 22 7:30 am
†Bremen	Sept. 22	Bremen	Sept. 29	Sept. 22 1:00 pm	Sept. 22 8:00 pm
Washington	Sept. 23	Plymouth	Sept. 30	Sept. 22 8:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Pres. Monroe	San Francisco	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

*Except Germany. †Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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IN FLORIDA

Novelties Again to Grace Boston Symphony Programs

New works by American and European composers announced for forty-seventh season opening Oct. 8-9.

The Arts in Boston

Novelties once more rear their problematical heads in the list of compositions just announced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for its impending season. By this token, Dr. Koussevitzky is reverting to the practice which distinguished his programs for the first 11 years of his Boston incumbency. Classics, of course, retain their place, and revivals are promised. The season will be opened, Oct. 8-9, with Beethoven's "Eroica" and the Sibelius Second Symphony.

For the last two seasons, novelties have been rare in Boston Symphony concerts. Last year, only one work was performed for the "first time anywhere"—Werner Josten's Symphony in F; but it was conducted by the composer. The season before, there were two: Chavez's "Sinfonia India" and Roy Harris's Symphony No. 2. Again, the composer directed the first of these. (There is a belief among symphony listeners that when a composer is allowed to conduct a première, the conductor is not enthusiastic about the work.) In short, Dr. Koussevitzky has himself introduced only one new composition in the last two years, whereas formerly his programs bristled with novelties.

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Whatever the reasons for this reversal of policy in the last two seasons, it apparently is to be abandoned now. Three new compositions by Americans are announced: the Third Symphony of Edward Burlingame Hill, Aaron Copland's "Statements" and a Concerto for organ and orchestra by Leo Sowerby (with the composer playing the organ part, not conducting).

European novelties announced include Bartók's Music for strings and percussion, a Concerto for orchestra by the Soviet composer Michael Starokadomsky, a Suite from Stravinsky's "Card Game" Ballet and Prokofieff's Second Violin Concerto, to be played by Heifetz. If we are not mistaken, Starokadomsky's will be the first work by a Soviet composer to be played by Dr. Koussevitzky in Boston.

All these are in addition to the Schumann Violin Concerto which Yehudi Menuhin will play. There will also be some works new to America, including the Second Symphony of Malipiero, Prokofieff's cinema music for "Lieutenant Kijé" and his Overture on Russian Themes and two choral works by Sibelius, "The Origin of Fire" and "Captive Queen," in which the Helsinki University Chorus will take part.

Early in the season two scores of Albert Roussel will be performed in his memory, and tribute will be paid to George Gershwin by a performance of "An American in Paris."

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Dr. Koussevitzky will revive the Fifth Symphony of Gustav Mahler, unheard here since Dr. Muck's day. Other works mentioned are a Suite from Domenico Scarlatti, orchestrated by Selvaggi; Ravel's "Pavane for a Dead Infanta"; Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, an unidentified symphony of Mozart; an orchestral concerto of Emanuel Bach; Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto (with Walter Gieseking as soloist); Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica" and "Death and Transfiguration"; Tchaikovsky's Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet," and "Tapiola" by Sibelius.

As previously announced, a Concerto for Viola and Orchestra, by Paul Hindemith, will be performed with the composer as soloist. Emma Boynet will appear in a Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, by Mozart, and Nadia Boulanger will conduct Fauré's "Requiem." There will be two guest conductors in midseason—Georges Enesco, the Roumanian composer and virtuoso, and Daniele Amfitheatrof, the conductor of Russian birth and Italian training, who is about to make his first visit to America.

L. A. S.

Wide World

Above—Serge Koussevitzky, director, as he appeared at a rehearsal of the orchestra at Stockbridge, Mass., last August. Right, above—Bust of Georges Enesco, one of the guest conductors for this year. Lower left—Yehudi Menuhin, who will play the newly published Schumann Violin Concerto with the Orchestra. Lower right—Emma Boynet, French pianist, who will be heard in a Mozart concerto.

Guild of Boston Artists

The Guild of Boston Artists seems to hold through a good part of the year to the policy of miscellaneous exhibitions. In one respect that policy is welcome, for it provides a cross-section of membership styles. The Guild is the institution which typifies the special Boston mode of painting. The best exponents are to be seen at these displays.

We may find the painters like Edmund C. Tarbell, who carry on the chiaroscuro tradition, gaining an illusion of actuality through the handling of light and shadow. Mr. Tarbell differs from certain neighbors in the exhibition for his illusionistic handling, for his indifference to solid surface values. Such a method must be handled with utmost control or it may spend itself in melting, scattered lights, leaving the surface vague and impalpable. That is the plight of impressionism when it is not subjected to the most rigorous discipline.

Other artists, like William Paxton and Henry H. Brooks, seek a total surface rendering akin to that of the Dutch painters. Vermeer seems to be the prototype. In this handling our Bostonians show creditable virtuosity. Elmer Green in his meticulous portrayals combines the two features of chiaroscuro and precision in surface.

Other exhibitors at the Guild are Charles H. Woodbury, whose scene of cliffs and surf is refreshingly painted in open brushwork with his customary preference for blues. There are portraits by Mary Brewster Hazelton, John Lavalle, Ruth Anderson. Outstanding is a portrait by Frederick Hall. John Sharman provides the decorative note in his patterned portrayal of flowers.

D. A.

"Lost Horizon"

Again Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters present the first popular price run of a "road show" motion picture. "Lost Horizon," which was seen at the Shubert Theater earlier this season, opened at the Loew houses yesterday, along with several short subjects. It is a film of definitely superior merit, one which attempts to deal with ideas as well as romance. For this reason alone it would merit attention.

But "Lost Horizon" has other recommendations. It was made by Frank Capra and Robert Riskin from a successful novel by James Hilton. The story is of a young English government official who, with several fellow-travellers, is kidnaped and taken to a strange, never-never land in the Himalayan Mountains, where the Golden Rule governs the community.

We can forgive a certain lushness in the production because the story is presented on the whole with sincerity. The scenery, photography and special effects are magnificent, Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, H. B. Warner, Margo, Edward Everett Horton, Isabel Jewell, Thomas Mitchell and Sam Jaffe are among the players.

The accompanying short subjects are a Pete Smith sport item, an animated cartoon and news.

J. D. B.

Bureau

(Continued from Page 9)

torial rooms of The New York Times and whispered through auditor's ledgers brought there by disgruntled Sheriff Jimmy O'Brien.

It is possible those breezes endowed the papers they thus passed over with certain powers of disturbance, for by the end of summer—when the funny pictures and the auditor's figures had been fairly well wafted about the town—they swelled to gale proportions and generated one of the nation's first big political reforms.

And So to Boston

Because they did, Boston today has a Municipal Research Bureau. The cartoons of Thomas Nast and the editorial blasts of the Times aroused so much indignation at the Tweed Ring that wealthy property owners, on one side, and politicians on the other, returning to the city in the fall were surprised to find a citizens' mass meeting called for the night of Sept. 4 in the Cooper Union.

At the meeting, man after man got up and told in plain words just what poor government and high taxes were meaning to the city, how honest contractors were forced out of business, how jobbers and distributors moved to other cities to escape New York's high taxes, how merchants were compelled to contribute booty in return for protection, how vice ran rampant under the turned-away noses of police, how hygienic standards were flouted.

The result of the meeting was that a committee of 70 was formed and prosecution of the notorious Tweed Ring followed. Out of the subsequent reform movement there came the New York Citizen's Union, which maintained watch over municipal affairs. The union was able to muster public support and elect several reform administrations, but the reforms never seemed to materialize.

Right then an interesting discovery was made. It was simply that besides the desire for reform, a group must have a definite program it wants carried through; it must actually make a business of studying government.

N. Y. Bureau in 1906

This discovery grew in import until shortly after the turn of the century when R. Fulton Cutting, then chairman of the Citizen's Union, decided the citizens must have facts and plans before they could overhaul government and bring it abreast of business in its methods. In January of 1906 Mr. Cutting and some Citizen's Union colleagues set up the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Within six years the bureau has caused some $10,000,000 to be saved by the city simply by revising the comptroller's system of bookkeeping. The bureau was instrumental in boosting revenues $2,000,000 by reorganizing the method of collecting water bills, and accomplished other reforms which brought it into favorable public light.

Newspapers in various parts of the nation described the work of the bureau and visitors to New York carried home reports they had heard of the results obtained.

In this way it came about that the New York Bureau received requests from time to time from civic groups in other cities asking the loan of research experts. This forced the New York Bureau to set up what was in effect a school for the training of research men.

It wasn't long until civic leaders in a number of cities realized the advantage of having such an organization permanently located in their own town. Funds were subscribed, and insofar as possible the effort was made to have these subscriptions come from individuals of varied interests so that no group could be said to have domination over the bureau.

Balanced Improvement

To illustrate this point it might be pointed out that owners of large blocks of real estate might be primarily interested in lowered real estate taxes regardless of how adversely this affected a city's growth or public improvements, while large store owners might clamor for wider, more expensive streets and great free parking areas no matter how many taxes this piled on real estate. Other groups might have still other more or less selfish interests. The ideal bureau would receive support from all these groups, but none preponderantly, so it could work for a balanced improvement for the whole city.

One other point should be made in connection with the financing of the bureaus. It is only fair to say of the research men and the civic groups who have founded them and support them that saving of money is not regarded as the greatest objective. Research men are proud that they gave the nation its first budget in the New York health department, but they are equally proud that the budget was not originated primarily to effect economies, but to see that department employees made their regular calls on the babies in the tenement districts, a duty that had been slighted.

Philadelphia formed such a bureau in 1908. Cincinnati followed in 1909, Chicago in 1910, Milwaukee in 1913, and so on until today there are some 40 such bureaus in the principal cities of the United States.

Boston Late With Bureau

Boston was one of the last to establish such a bureau. The city entered the depression in what appeared on the surface to be a fairly sound fiscal condition, but departments that had been weakened with the political appointments of a succession of none too efficient administrations were in no position to trim their sails for the rougher going. Certain functional handicaps, like the unwieldy city council, too, were obstructions in the way of meeting the demands of the lean years.

The tax rate began creeping up. It reached past the mark of 2½ per cent of the value, which real estate men hold to be the maximum that should be imposed. In fact, it reached toward the 4 per cent mark, and tax delinquencies became alarming. Industries closed or moved to towns that openly solicited them by offering tax savings. The number of wrecking permits began to exceed the building permits as owners razed properties to escape taxes. The budget slipped by the balancing point. Even by the winter of 1931 it was evident that something definitely should be done.

But at the same time it was recognised that more than just a reform wave was needed. Exact studies of the situation, precise analysis of the various city departments, detailed recommendations for improvement—all these were demanded if Boston was to mend its ways.

Launched by Citizens

A group of citizens met during that winter at the Chamber of Commerce and debated ways to help their city emerge from its difficulties.

Someone—probably Walter Channing or the late Augustus F. Goodwin—recalled the research work in New York. On Feb. 3, 1932, it was decided to establish a similar bureau in Boston. On April 11 the bureau opened under the leadership of Beatley W. Warren, long president of the Boston Symphony Society and at present president of the Boston Bar Association.

For a year and a half thereafter E. J. Brehaut of the Chamber of Commerce served as secretary on a half-time basis and began gathering the vast stores of information needed before even the smallest steps could be taken.

By May of 1933 the bureau was able to issue a report on the legislative appropriations bill for Boston which was credited with reducing the city's budget some $750,000. Reaction to this and other subsequent reports was so favorable that those suppo ng the bureau had come to enlarge it.

Mr. Brehaut resigned in April after rendering service that was highly commended. It was decided that a full-time executive, fully schooled in such work, should be called to Boston.

St. Louis Man Picked

The bureau's directors applied to the New York Bureau for advice on whom to employ. They were directed to Herman C. Loeffler, engaged at that time in bureau work in St. Louis. Mr. Loeffler was approached and after a brief survey of the Boston problem agreed to accept the challenge of striving to correct one of the oldest and most involved municipal set-ups in the world.

Mr. Loeffler's training was ideally suited for the job. He had been graduated from Cornell as a civil engineer only in time to serve in the air force overseas in the World War. He returned from France to join the New York Municipal Research Bureau, going from there to the Middle West.

Mr. Loeffler was able to obtain the services of S. S. Sheppard as assistant secretary. Mr. Sheppard had come to Boston a few years previously from Colorado to work for the old Good Government Association. He had some familiarity with the political groups in Boston. Mr. Loeffler was also assisted by Richard A. Atkins, accountant.

The bureau by the fall of 1933 was in top gear and its report on the NRA in Boston won the national award for municipal research reports made that year. This report urged defeat of the $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway proposal and reduction of the mayor's public works program from $23,500,000 to $7,000,000. The State Emergency Finance Board followed these recommendations to a surprising extent.

One way to judge the work of an individual or organization is to sound out what those in similar occupations think of their abilities. Besides winning the 1933 award, the bureau was again recognized in 1936 for its 1935 report on the application of the State Municipal Finance Act to Boston. Mr. Sheppard's work won the attention of the research world and last summer he was named head of the New Orleans Municipal Research Bureau, where he is now working out delicate problems. In August, Mr. Loeffler was elected president of the Governmental Research Association at the organization's annual convention, held this year on Cornell's campus. In 1935, Mr. Warren resigned and A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard, became chairman.

Woolen Workers In Lawrence Pick C. I. O. for Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 18—The Committee for Industrial Organization has successfully entered Lawrence, despite the claims of many observers that bitter previous experience of its workers with unions had made it an anti-union town.

In the first labor board election here under terms of the Wagner Act, employees of the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company, largest woolen manufacturers in the country, voted by nearly two to one to have the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. as a collective bargaining agent.

Workers Make Choice

The choice in the election was between having the C. I. O. and remaining unorganized. With 79 per cent of the eligible workers voting, 5814 were recorded in favor of the T. W. O. C. and 2368 against it.

The victory of the C. I. O. came despite a last-minute attempt of the American Civic League and Fred E. Beal, former organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, to stir opposition to the Lewis labor group.

It opens the way for further organization activity in this great wool and worsted center, scene of numerous strikes, the last of which, in 1934, was a conspicuous failure. It also paves the way for organization of the rest of the woolen industry of the country, which is the avowed intention of the T. W. O. C.

Costly Union Drive

The election followed one of the most co-operative, and also one of the most costly, union organization drives in labor history. With the T. W. O. C. virtually promising not to strike and the company responding by placing no obstacles in its path, union organizers, led by Sidney Hillmann in New York and Hyman Blumberg in Boston, spent more than $25,000 on radio speeches, newspaper advertising, printed literature and salaries of more than a dozen organizers over a period of several months.

Employees in the Wood mill voted 4425 for the T. W. O. C. and 2302 against it; those in the Ayer mill 1389 for and 946 against. Negotiations are expected to be started shortly between Mr. Hillman, national chairman of the T. W. O. C., and Moses Pendleton, president of American Woolen, for a contract covering the two mills.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Crumble 1 to 4 Points; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Stock prices crumbled in today's brief market, many leaders plunging 1 to more than 4 points, some to new post-depression lows.

After a relatively quiet opening, offerings came out in large blocks, with coppers, steels and rails conspicuous for their lack of support. For a while the ticker tape was behind floor transactions. Dealings then slowed as extreme losses were reduced in some cases.

Transfers were around 700,000 shares.

Outstanding on the slide were stocks of Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Inspiration Copper, American Smelting, American Metal, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Wheeling Steel, American Steel Foundries, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, General Electric, du Pont, American Telephone, Public Service of N. J., American Locomotive, Crown Cork, Union Carbide, Lima Locomotive, National Supply and Phillip Morris.

Allied Chemical dropped about 9 points at the worst of a small turnover.

A resistant federal list was the only cheerful note in a drooping bond market today. Domestic corporates slumped fractions to a little over a point on quiet turnover and foreign issues were virtually neglected.

Federal loans were steady. A gain of 5-32 of a point in Treasury 3s of 1948 was the widest upswing while the few scattered declines did not exceed 2-32 of a point.

Railroad obligations, particularly lower priced and defaulted issues, again bore the brunt of what selling there was.

Among the heaviest losers were Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped, off around 1½, Great Northern 4s, down 1½, American Type-Founders convertibles, off 1, and Studebaker 5s, off 1.

Sagging fractions were St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Western Union 5, Goodyear 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s and New York Central 5s. Lifting a trifle were American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and Texas Corporation 3½s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Renewed selling cut stock prices throughout the list on the curb exchange today, causing losses of 2 or more points in higher-priced issues.

Brokers attributed the decline in part to exhaustion of rallying power and inclination of traders to shy from the buying side until the market had demonstrated more convincingly its ability to hold above the lows touched last Monday.

Industrials again felt the main weight of the offerings, notably Gulf Oil, Newmont Mining and Aluminum, all off about 2 at one time.

Down fractions to more than a point were American Cyanamid "B," Pepperell, South Penn Oil and Cord. Utilities joined the retreat and moderate losses ruled in Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric and United Gas.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money 60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ 7/16%	½@ 7/16	¼@ 3/16%
60 days	½@ 7/16	½@ 7/16	⅜@ 5/16
4 months	9/16@ ½	9/16@ ½	⅜@ 5/16
5-6 months	⅝@ 9/16	⅝@ 9/16	⅜@ 5/16

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9/16%	9/16%	9/16%
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16
Bar silver	19⅞d	20d	19½d
Bar gold	140s 1d	140s 3½d	137s 6½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.96¼	$4.96 1/16	$8.2397
Cables	4.96 5/16	4.96⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.03	.0338	‡
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5508	‡
Sweden—krona	.2559	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2494	.2491	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2216	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3005	.3005	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0640	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850†	.5850†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2896	.2892	.8440
India—rupee	.3746	.3746	.6180
Java—florin	.5527	.5527	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3111	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2995	.2987	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5825	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5021	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div's in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
58	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	8	43	42	43	Sep 15
85	62¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	70	70	70	—1½
22¾	14¾	Adams Exp (.30g)	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
33⅝	22	Adams-Millis (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
36	20½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	20⅛	20	20	Sep 17
258½	200	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	6	200	192	192	—12
83¼	53¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	16	56⅜	55	55⅛	—2
114¾	71¾	Amerada (2)	3	76	75¾	75¾	Sep 17
131	90½	Am Can (4a)	3	97½	97	97½	— ⅝
125	91⅝	Am Locomotive pf	3	93	92⅝	92⅝	— ½
68¾	43	Am Metal (¾g)	26	43	41⅝	41⅝	—2⅞
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
16½	7	Am Power & Light	30	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	51½	51¼	51¼	—1
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	45	43⅜	44	—1¾
29½	15⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	23	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
45¼	31⅛	Am Roll Mill (2)	25	33	32	32¼	—1⅜
101⅝	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	90⅝	90	90	—1
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+2⅝
29	19½	Am Seating (¼g)	4	22½	22	22	Sep 17
105¾	77	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	19	77	74	74½	—3¼
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Sep 17
67½	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	10	38	36⅝	36⅝	—2⅛
26½	13	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅜
56⅝	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep 11
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 16
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	—2
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	161⅛	159⅞	159⅞	
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	77¾	77	77	—1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	137½	137½	137½	Sep 16
20⅛	9½	Am Type Founders	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
29½	14⅝	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	18	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	4	8	8	8	
79	51¾	Am Woolen pf (3k)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	29	11½	11	11¼	— ¾
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	8	48	48	48	+3
69½	45⅝	Anaconda (1¼g)	202	45	42¼	43	—2⅜
97	70	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	70	Sep 14
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	2	19	18½	18½	— ½
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	Sep 16
10¼	5⅝	A P W Paper	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
46	38⅛	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Sep 17
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 15
13⅞	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	35	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
99½	81⅝	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—1¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	13	52¼	51	51⅝	—1½
16¼	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
17⅞	5⅞	Artloom	3	6½	6½	6½	— ½
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	14	13½	13½	— ½
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	48	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	16	61	58⅛	60	—1
104	91¾	Atchison pf (5)	3	93	91¾	93	Sep 16
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	2	37⅞	37	37	—1¼
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 17
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	16	16	16	+ ¾
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	29	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	Sep 15
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
52⅝	49½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 16
94	67½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Sep 14
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	6	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
36⅞	12	Auburn Auto	1	14	14	14	—1
9½	4	Austin Nichols	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 16
9¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	3½	Baldwin Loco	53	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 15
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	Sep 15
23¾	14¼	Baldwin Loco ct	32	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	1	66	66	66	Sep 15
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	4	68	66½	68	Sep 15
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	24	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ¾
47¾	20¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	24	22	22¼	—1¾
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	Sep 17
43⅞	20	Barber Co (¼g)	4	22½	22	22	—1½
32	18	Barker Bros	3	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	Sep 15
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	21	20	19	19	—1
20¼	12	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 17
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Sep 10
114⅝	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15⅞	10⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	4	11	10⅝	11	
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	11	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
23¾	19⅝	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
62⅜	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	Sep 16
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	76	78¼	75⅜	76	—4⅛
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	47	47	47	Sep 17
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	—1
29⅞	16	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	11	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	19	26⅝	24⅝	25¼	—1
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2⅜g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 17
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	19	19	19	—1
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	13	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
50⅜	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	11	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
15⅞	5⅞	Boston & Maine	2	5¼			— ½
4½	1½	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 15
35⅞	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Sep 16
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ¼
59⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	8	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2⅜g)	1	43½	43½	43½	
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	36	36	36	— ⅞
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
53	15	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	21	15	14⅜	14¾	— ¾
102¼	47	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	46	46	46	—1
52¾	25¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	5	25⅛	25	25	— ½
50	41½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	41⅞	41½	41½	Sep 14
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	11	13½	13	13	— ⅝
14⅝	6⅞	Budd Mfg	20	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
45¼	26	Bullard Co (1)	4	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	—1⅛
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	46½	46½	46½	—1
18⅝	12	Burlington Mills (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35⅞	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	4	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ¼
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	1	4	4	4	
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 13
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	6	13⅛	13	13	— ⅝
36¼	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
33¾	13⅛	Byers Co	10	15	15	14⅝	— ⅞
34⅝	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
		—C—					
48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	32	30½	30½	Sep 17
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
30⅞	11⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	34	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
36¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	20	18	17⅛	17¼	— ⅝
17⅞	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
61½	40	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	37½	37½	37½	—2
18⅛	10⅛	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	8	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 13
38⅞	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 17
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
191¾	134	Case (J I)	1	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	3	83⅝	83	83	—1⅜
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Sep 14
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	34	30⅝	30	30	—1½
115	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Sep 15
48⅛	28	Celotex (.30g)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30½	30½	30½	
12⅝	4⅝	Cent Fdy	13	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	— ¼
41⅛	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17⅝	17	17	—2
24⅝	9	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7⅞	7½	7½	—1½
14⅝	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 16
86⅛	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	16	57½	56⅜	56⅜	—3⅞
23⅞	8	Certain-teed	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	48	47	47	—1
48	10⅝	Checker Cab	3	13⅛	13	13	Sep 17
68⅞	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	19	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	—1⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	Sep 17
90½	54	Ches Corp (3)	2	53½	53½	53½	—3⅜
4⅞	1½	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 13
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Chi & N W	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅞	6⅞	Chi & N W pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi Gt West	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	1	7	7	7	— ⅝
22	10⅞	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	20	20	20	— ½
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅛
45	38	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40	40	40	Sep 16
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 17
6¼	2⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
135⅛	80⅜	Chrysler (3g)	120	86⅛	83⅝	84⅝	—3⅛
170¼	122	Coca-Cola (3)	3	140	139	140	Sep 17
60⅜	53⅛	Comwlth Credit (4a)	5	54	53⅝	53	—1
21⅞	10⅝	Comwlth Solv (.60)	17	11⅛	11½	11⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	30⅞	Consol Edison (1½g)	15	33⅞	32	32	— ⅝
104⅛	99⅝	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Sep 17
17⅞	12	Consol Oil (.80a)	75	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
105¼	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 7
39	38⅝	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	13	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—1
36⅝	22½	Cont Steel (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
71¼	54⅝	Corn Products (3)	4	60	58¼	58¼	— ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	Sep 14
10¼	5⅝	Coty	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	38⅞	Crane Co	4	41	40⅝	41	
37	25	Crosley Radio	2	15	15	15	
100⅝	50	Crown Cork (2)	13	55	53	53	—3
26¼	15⅞	Crown Zellerb (1¼g)	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
108⅛	91	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	91	91	91	Sep 17
81⅞	51	Crucible Steel	3	58	56⅛	56⅛	—3
135	110	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	3	115	115	115	Sep 17
3	1	Cuba Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅞	6⅞	Cuban-Am Sugar	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 17
43	34⅞	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ¾
20⅝	7⅞	Curtis Publishing	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
109½	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	—3⅞
8⅞	4⅛	Curtiss-Wright	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
22⅞	14	Curtiss-Wright A	10	15⅛	15	15	— ⅞
90⅞	65	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	3	66	66	66	—4
		—D—					
18⅞	11⅝	Davega Stores (1a)	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Sep 16
24	16⅞	Davega Strs pf (1½)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Sep 15
143¾	100	Deere & Co (2g)	6	114	110	110	Sep 17
31⅝	24⅞	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24	24	24	— ½
39	17⅜	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
58⅞	23	Del & Hudson	10	26⅝	25	25⅜	—1⅝
24⅝	10¼	Del Lack & W	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	2⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
146⅞	100	Detroit Edison (5g)	2	104	103	103	—3
76⅝	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36⅝	23⅞	Diamond Match (1a)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
40⅞	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	37	37	37	Sep 17
33	12⅞	Diam T Mot (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
29	16⅞	Dist Corp-Seagram	13	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ½
96	79	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	2	80	79⅝	80	Sep 14
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 17
46⅝	28	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
51	36¼	Dome Mines (2a)	9	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	Dominion Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug 31
77¼	38⅞	Douglas Aircraft	20	42	40⅛	41	—1¼
159⅛	103	Dow Chem (2.60g)	1	112	112	112	Sep 17
55	37	Dresser A (3e)	1	37	37	37	Sep 16
39⅛	21	Dresser B (1e)	1	21	21	21	Sep 17
1⅜	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	½	½	½	Sep 16
3½	1⅛	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 15
8⅛	2½	Dunhill Internat	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12	Duplan Silk	1	12	12	12	Sep 13
180⅛	142	du Pont de N (4¼g)	10	149⅛	148⅛	148⅛	—2⅛
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	3	134	134	134	— ⅛
		—E—					
17	8	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	9⅝	9	9	— ½
198	151	Eastman Kodak (3)	6	178	177	177	—1
37½	27	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	6	28⅝	28	28	—1⅜
16	7⅛	Eitingon Schild	7	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅞
7¼	4⅞	Elec & Mus (.18e)	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
45½	30½	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	10	33⅝	33⅛	32¼	
16	8⅛	Elec Boat	10	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Elec Pow & Light	161	16⅞	15⅞	16	—1⅜
87	53	Elec P & L $6 pf	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ½
92¼	57	Elec P & L pf	3	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	—3½
44½	30¼	Elec Stor Bat (3)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	Elk Horn Coal	2	1	1	1	
8	2⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
29	21⅞	El Paso N G (2)	9	24	23	23	—1⅛
60	51	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	51⅛	51	51	Sep 8
17¾	7⅛	Eng Pub Svc	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
78¼	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	60	60	60	Sep 13
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	2	61	61	61	+3½
86⅛	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Sep 13
9⅝	3⅛	Equitable Off Bldg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	9⅝	Erie RR	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
35⅞	14⅝	Erie 1 pf	10	16⅛	16	16	—1⅛
28¼	10⅝	Erie 2 pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	4⅞	Eureka Vac Clean	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24¼	14⅝	Evans Prod (1)	5	16	16	16	— ½
6⅝	2	Exchange Buffet	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Sep 17
		—F—					
71⅞	39	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	7	44⅞	43	43	—2⅜
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
70	42	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	1	43	41	41	—2
29⅝	15	Fed Light & Trac	1	16	15¾	15¾	Sep 17
150	96½	Fed Mining & Sm	6	103	100	100	Sep 17
129	94⅛	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	3	101	101	101	Sep 15
11	4½	Fed Motor	1	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
11⅛	4½	Fed Screw	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	Fed Water Serv A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	27½	Fed D Stores (2)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
108⅛	99	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	4	98	98	98	Sep 13
40⅞	31	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	3	33¼	33	33¼	— ¾
41⅝	27½	Firestn T&R (1½g)	5	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¾
107½	101½	Firestn T&R pf (6)	2	102	101½	101½	Sep 17
52¼	37	First Nat Strs (2½)	5	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
46¼	20	Flintkote (1)	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
58½	40	Florence Stove (1g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 13
39⅛	31	Florsheim Sh A (3)	1	31	31	31	Sep 4
9⅞	2⅝	Follansbee	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
58	37½	Food Mach (1a)	2	42	42	42	—2
54⅛	26	Foster Wheeler	4	27½	26½	26½	—1
18⅜	6⅛	Francisco Sug	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 16
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
		—G—					
7½	2¾	Gabriel A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅜	8½	Gair (Robert)	6	9¼	9	9	— ½
39¼	31	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Sep 16
19½	9	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 17
15½	10¼	Gen Am Investors	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
105¼	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 8
86⅛	51½	Gen Am Trans (1¼g)	8	56	54½	54½	Sep 17
19½	9⅝	Gen Baking (.60)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14	5	Gen Bronze	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
32½	16⅛	Gen Cable	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
65	37	Gen Cable A	1	35	35	35	—2
126⅝	105	Gen Cable pf	2	105	105	105	Sep 11
52¼	28	Gen Cigar (2½g)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
64⅞	44⅞	Gen Elec (1.20g)	80	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—2⅛
44⅞	34⅛	Gen Foods (2)	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Gen Gas & Elec A	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	54⅞	Gen Mills (3)	2	50	50	50	
70½	48	Gen Motors (2½g)	154	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—1½
122⅝	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Sep 15
15⅞	8	Gen Outdoor Adv	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
60⅞	40	Gen Outdr Adv A	1	39	39	39	—1
19	14	Gen Print Ink (.60g)	*1	14	14	14	Sep 17
5⅝	1⅞	Gen Pub Service	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
65⅛	27½	Gen Ry Sig (1)	2	30½	29½	29½	—1¾
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Real & Util	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23½	Gen Real & Util pf	1	25	25	25	— ¼
70⅛	40	Gen Refract (2h)	2	40½	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
33⅛	19⅝	Gen Thea Eq (¾g)	1	20	20	20	—1
43⅝	29⅛	Gen Time Inst (1a)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Sep 16
38½	18⅝	Gen Tire & Rubber	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—1
20⅞	12	Gillette (¾g)	5	12½	12⅝	12½	— ⅝
88⅛	70	Gillette pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Sep 15
29⅝	14⅝	Gimbel Bros	11	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—1
90⅞	75	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	6	78⅝	75	75	Sep 10
51⅞	34	Glidden Co (2a)	4	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
56⅞	50⅞	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Sep 14
6⅞	3⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Goebel Brew (.20a)	6	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	28	Goodrich (1g)	12	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅝
87⅛	68⅜	Goodrich pf (5)	*3	73	73	73	Sep 16
47⅞	27⅜	Goodyr T&R (1¼g)	47	32⅛	31¼	31⅛	—1⅝
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	4	106	103	103	—3⅞
13⅛	6	Gotham Silk Hos	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Graham-Paige	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅝	Granby Consol Min	17	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Grand Union	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	14½	Grand Union pf (2k)	3	15	15	15	Sep 16
46⅞	26⅝	Gran City Stl (¾g)	*3	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 16
47⅞	31½	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	3	33½	33	33	—1
56⅞	16½	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (¾g)	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
56⅞	37	Gt No Ry pf	8	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—2⅝
43½	31	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
39⅞	25	Green (H L) (1.60a)	1	26	26	26	— ½
16⅞	11⅛	Greyhound (.80)	14	13	12⅛	12⅛	—1
11⅝	9⅝	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Guantanamo Sugar	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 17
17⅞	8	Gulf Mobile & Nor	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 17
56⅛	30	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	31	31	31	—1
		—H—					
24⅞	27	Hackensack Wat (⅞g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 16
117⅛	100	Holly Sugar					
31	30	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	2	100	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 15
110	120	Hercules Pow (6)	1	135	135	135	— ⅝
33	30	Homestake M (4½)	3	48	47⅝	48	Sep 15
80¼	60¼	Houston Oil	22	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
33¼	10¼	Hudson Motor	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
4⅝	3	Hupp Motor	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
		—I—					
38	15⅛	Illinois Central	19	16½	16⅛	16½	— ½
67½	30	Illinois Central pf	2	33⅛	32	33⅛	Sep 16
22⅝	9	Indian Refining	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
47⅞	28⅝	Indust Rayon (2)	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
144	118⅝	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	119	119	119	Sep 17
131¼	94	Inland Steel (4a)	1	101	99¼	99¼	— ¾
33⅞	17⅝	Inspiration Copper	33	19⅞	18	18⅝	—1⅝
120	90	Int Harvester pf (7)	3	150½	150	150	Sep 17
163	144⅝	Int Nickel Can (1½g)	102	55	53⅝	54	—1⅞
100	137	Int Harvester (2½g)	31	96⅛	93	93⅝	—3⅝
		Island Creek Cl (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Sep 17
		—J—					
87⅛	60⅝	Jewel Tea (4)	2	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Sep 15
165	96⅝	Johns-Manville (3a)	6	100⅛	101⅛	98⅛	—3½
		—K—					
46	27½	Kalam Stove (1a)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
29	10	Kan City Southern	2	11	11	11	— ¾
44⅛	20	Kan City Sou pf	2	22⅝	22	22⅝	Sep 16
24⅛	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	4	19⅛	19	19	— ¾
		—L—					
24	17⅛	Lambert (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
17⅞	9⅝	Lane Bryant (⅞g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 13
27⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	18⅝	18	18	—1
51½	24	Lehigh Port C (1½)	3	24	23½	23½	— ¾
3¾	1⅛	Lehigh Valley Coal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	6	Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	8	7⅝	8	
24⅛	9¼	Lehigh Valley RR	10	10¼	9⅝	10	— ½
43¼	32½	Lehman Corp (1a)	9	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
21⅝	12⅝	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
58⅝	35	Lerner Stores (2a)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	—2¾
79	56	L O F Glass (3g)	2	60⅝	59¼	59¼	—2⅝
15⅝	9⅝	Lib McN & L (1.40g)	20	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
29	26¼	Life Savers (1.60a)	5	26⅞	26	26⅞	
113¼	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	95	95	95	Sep 17
114	94¼	Ligg & My B (4a)	1	95	95	95	
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	158	158	158	Sep 15
23⅛	18⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	20	20	20	Sep 16
83⅞	38½	Lima Loco (1g)	3	43⅛	41	41	—3
63	50⅛	Link Belt (2)	1	52	52	52	— ½
36⅛	21⅝	Liq Carbonic (1.60a)	1	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
87⅛	64⅛	Loew's (2g)	17	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅞
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Sep 10
3⅝	1	Loft	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
78⅝	30⅞	Lone Star Cem (3)	7	43	41¼	41¼	—1⅞
10⅞	4	Long-Bell A	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43⅞	26	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	6	28⅞	28	28¼	Sep 15
28⅝	19⅞	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	5	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
99	70	Louisv & Nash (5g)	3	72	70⅝	71	Sep 15
28⅝	18⅝	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
41⅝	26¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	5	27⅝	27	27	—1
		—M—					
36	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	31⅝	31	31	— ½
62⅛	33	Mack Trucks (1)	2	34½	33⅝	33⅝	Sep 17
58⅝	37	Macy (R H) (2a)	6	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	Sep 17
15⅝	10⅝	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	2	12⅝	12	12	Sep 17
63	38	Magma Cop (1¼g)	3	38	38	38	Sep 17
7⅛	3⅞	Manati Sugar	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 17
7	4⅛	Manati Sugar ct	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug 31
16⅝	12	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	12	12	12	Sep 2
16⅛	6⅛	Manhattan Ry m gtd	4	8⅝	8½	8½	Sep 17
29⅝	16	Manhattan Shirt (1)	4	16⅛	16	16	Sep 17
6⅞	2⅛	Maracaibo Oil	5	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Marine Midl (.40a)	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	38	Marlin-Rock (2)	2	38	38	38	Sep 15
30⅝	18⅝	Marshall Field	4	21	20	19⅝	—1⅜
29⅝	15⅝	Martin (G L) Co	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	4⅞	Martin-Parry	3	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
74	39	Masonite (1a)	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	—2⅛
41⅝	29⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	3	30	29⅛	30	— ⅝
66⅛	51¼	May Dept Sto (3a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
15½	6⅝	Maytag	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
44	30⅛	Maytag pf ww (3)	2	29⅞	28	28	—2⅛
36	19	McCall (2)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	McCrory Stores	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
106¼	80	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 13
54½	40⅝	McGraw Elec (2)	2	45	44	45	Sep 14
28⅛	14	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
42⅛	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	4	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	—1½
42½	30	McKeesport T (2)	2	30½	30	30	Sep 17
16⅛	9½	McKesson & Robbins	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
47⅛	41	McKess & Rob pf (3)	4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Sep 17
19	10⅛	McLellan Stor (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
34⅝	17½	Mead Corp (1g)	2	22	22	22	
93½	88	Mead pf B ww (5½)	8	91	88	88	Sep 10
86½	65	Melville Shoe (5)	1	65	65	65	Sep 17
16⅝	7⅛	Mengel	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
72¼	48	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	2	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅝
26¼	14	Miami Copper	22	14⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅞
35⅞	23½	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	33	24⅞	24	24	—1⅞
48⅛	33	Midland Steel (2)	*2	37¼	36	36	Sep 17
120	94	Minn-Honeywell (3)	2	94	93¾	93¾	—2¼
16⅛	8⅝	Minn-Mol Imp	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
108	81½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	2	90	90	90	Sep 17
2⅛	⅝	Minn St P & S S M	1	1	1	1	Sep 17
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug 27
34	21	Mission Corp (1g)	8	21⅛	20	20	—2
9⅝	4	Mo-Kan-Texas	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
34⅝	15¼	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	14	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
6¼	2½	Mo Pacific	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 17
12¼	3⅝	Mo Pacific pf	10	4⅛	4	4	— ½
40⅝	26	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	5	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅝
107¼	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	3	97	97	97	— ½
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	65	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
46	31	Morrell & Co	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Mother Lode	48	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	27	Motor Prod (2½g)	2	28⅛	28	28	—1
36	17	Motor Wheel (1.60)	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 17
54	28⅛	Mueller Brass (1a)	1	30	30	30	—1
15¼	9	Mullins Mfg B	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	15⅜	Munsingwear (1½a)	*4	17⅛	16⅞	17	Sep 16
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
20⅝	8⅛	Murray Corp	18	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (3¼g)	2	63	63	63	Sep 11
		—N—					
24⅝	14¾	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	19	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
24	16¼	Nat Acme (¼g)	4	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
18⅝	8⅞	Nat Aviation	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	22¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	78	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	Sep 3
33¾	23	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	4	23⅛	23	23	— ½
103½	93⅝	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 16
59	48	Nat Bond & S (¾g)	2	49½	49½	49¼	+ ½
38⅝	24⅛	Nat Cash Reg (¾g)	7	26⅝	26	26	— ½
26⅛	17¼	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	13	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	12	Nat Dept Stores	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅝	5½	Nat Dept Stores pf	3	6⅛	6	6	Sep 16
35	26⅝	Nat Distillers (2)	7	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
38	26⅝	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 13
18⅝	8⅝	Nat Gypsum	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅝
44	29⅛	Nat Lead (½)	8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
171	154⅞	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	155	155	155	Sep 14
61⅞	36⅛	Nat M & Stl C (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 14
1	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 11
99⅞	70	Natl Steel (2½a)	13	82⅞	81	82	—2
41⅝	24	Nat Supply	24	28⅛	27⅛	27¼	—1⅝
137	120	Nat Sup pf (3½k)	1	121	121	121	Sep 15
12⅛	5⅞	Nat Tea (.30g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 17
13⅞	8⅛	Natomas (.80)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
57⅞	37	Neisner Bros (2)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—3½
64⅝	48	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Sep 14
41⅝	22⅝	Newpt Ind (1¼g)	9	25	23⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
69⅞	54	NY Air Brake (1¼g)	10	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
55⅛	33⅞	NY Central	112	37⅞	27	27⅛	—1½
72	31	NY Chi & StL	5	35	31⅛	32⅛	Sep 17
100	35	NY Chi & StL pf	6	61	59	59	—3
31⅝	21	NYC Omnibus (2.40g)	5	28⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅝
3	⅝	NY Investors	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 17
		—O—					
22⅞	14⅝	Ohio Oil (⅛g)	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
72	47⅝	Oliver Farm Equip	8	48⅝	48	48	—2
26⅛	10	Omnibus	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Oppenhm Coll (⅛g)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Otis Elevator (.90g)	21	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
24⅝	13⅝	Otis Steel	11	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅝
97	72	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	78	78	78	— ⅝
26	20⅛	Outbrd Mrine (3⅛g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Sep 16
103¾	82⅞	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	4	82	81	81	—1⅛
		—P—Q—					
27	16⅛	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Pac Fin Calif (1.20)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 17
38	27⅛	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	17	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	38	Pac Lighting (3)	2	40⅝	40	40	— ⅝
44⅞	18⅝	Pac Mills (1¼g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1
29⅝	16	Pac West Oil (.40e)	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	7	Packard M (⅛g)	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10	Pan-Am Pet	1	10	10	10	Sep 16
4⅛	1⅞	Panhandle P & R	3	2	2	2	Sep 17
90	57⅞	Paraffine (3g)	2	60	58	60	Sep 16
28⅝	16⅝	Paramount Pict	36	18⅛	18	18	—1
200⅛	121	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	7	126	126	126	—5
26⅝	15⅝	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	8	17	16	16⅛	—1⅝
34⅝	23⅝	Park & Tilford (2)	1	24	24	24	Sep 14
8⅝	3⅛	Park Utah	16	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
44⅞	38	Parke Davis (1.30g)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	33	Parker Rust-Pr (1¼)	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	Sep 17
7⅝	2	Parmelee Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	6⅝	Pathe Film	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13	Patino Mines	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp (.30g)	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
64	38⅛	Penick & Ford (1½g)	3	42⅝	42	42	—2
103⅝	81⅝	Penney (J C) (3g)	4	88⅛	87	87	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	3	3	3	3	Sep 17
12⅛	4⅛	Penn-Dixie Cement	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
76⅛	26	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
29⅝	17⅝	Penn Gl S ct (⅛g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
50⅝	30⅛	Penn RR (⅛g)	33	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅝
63	44	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	42	42	42	—2
65⅛	39⅛	Peoples G L & Coke	8	44	43	43⅝	Sep 15
17	4⅛	Peoria & East	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
48⅛	20⅛	Pere Marquette	2	22	22	22	Sep 17
91	60	Pere Marquette pf	1	60	60	60	Sep 7
87	65	Pere Marquette pr pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 16
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	Aug 23
21⅝	13⅝	Petrol Corp (.30g)	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Pfeiffer Brew (.30g)	1	7	7	7	— ½
60⅝	39⅛	Phelps Dodge (1½g)	11	39½	39⅛	39⅛	Sep 17
54⅛	38⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	3	39⅛	39	39⅛	Sep 17
100⅝	76	Phila Co pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Aug 20
3⅛	⅝	Phila & R Coal & I	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
98⅝	70	Philip Morris (3)	6	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅝
20	10	Phillips Jones	1	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
64	49⅛	Phillips Pet (2a)	26	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅝
9⅝	6	Phoenix Hosiery	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 10
20⅝	10⅛	Pierce Oil pf	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 10
33⅝	27⅝	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Sep 11
18⅝	10	Pittsburgh Coal	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 15
76⅛	48	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	50	50	50	—2
14⅝	12	Pitts Coke & Iron	3	12	12	12	Sep 13
20	10⅝	Pitts Scr & B (.30g)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
43	18⅛	Pittsburgh Steel	4	20	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 14
8⅝	3⅝	Pittsburgh United	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 14
30⅝	20	Plymouth Oil (1½g)	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	16	16	16	Sep 15
23⅝	13⅛	Poor & Co B	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅝
11⅛	3⅛	Porto R-Am Tob A	1	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅛	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 17
15⅝	5	Postal Tel & C pf	1	7	6⅝	6	Sep 17
31⅝	11⅝	Pressed Stl Car (⅛g)	16	14	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
31	14⅛	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (4½)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
31	36	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—3
65⅛	53	Procter & Gam (2a)	3	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
52⅝	36⅛	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	34	39	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅝
140⅛	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	*2	125	125	125	Sep 13
128⅛	113⅛	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅝
113⅛	99⅝	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	Sep 16
113⅛	110	Pub S E&G pf (5)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Aug 28
72⅛	40	Pullman (1½)	12	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Pure Oil	64	19⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅝
107	98	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	98	98	98	Sep 17
23⅛	10⅝	Purity Bak (.45g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 17
		—R—					
12⅝	7⅝	Radio	186	10	9½	9½	— ½
80	62	Radio cv pf (3½)	3	67½	66⅝	66⅝	—1½
105	103	Radio pf B	1	105	105	105	Sep 9
10⅛	5⅝	Radio-Keith-Orph	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
37⅝	29	Raybest-Man (1¼g)	1	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
47	28⅛	Reading Co (2)	4	30	30	30	— ⅛
49	38	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Sep 9
43⅝	32	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Sep 17
13⅝	5⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Reis & Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 16
30	13⅛	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	15	15	15	Sep 17
22⅝	15	Reliable Stores (1)	2	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅛	15	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	15	15	15	Sep 15
29⅛	17	Rem Rand (1.25g)	13	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
94⅛	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	84	84	84	Sep 13
9⅛	3⅝	Reo Motor	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	
47⅛	27⅛	Republic Steel	163	29⅛	27	27⅝	—1⅝
124	103⅛	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	1	100	100	100	—3⅛
110⅛	97⅝	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 13
49⅝	24⅝	Revere Cop & Brass	11	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 17
98	71	Revere C & Br A		72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Aug 30
39⅝	20⅛	Reynolds Met (1)	2	22	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 17
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
34⅛	15	Reynolds Spring (1)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
58	48⅝	Reynolds Tob B (3)	5	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅛
14	11⅝	Rhine-West Elec	1	12	12	12	Sep 17
31⅝	15	Ritter Dental (⅛g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
86⅛	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	1	68	68	68	Sep 17
38	25	Ruberoid (.60)	1	26	26	26	Sep 17
9⅝	2⅝	Rutland pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 16
		—S—					
46	29⅝	Safeway Stores (2)	3	31	31	31	—1
65	43⅝	St Jos Lead (2a)	11	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	StL-San Francisco	1	2	2	2	Sep 17
11⅛	3⅛	StL-San Fran pf	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Savage Arms (¾g)	2	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
51⅛	36⅛	Schenley Distill (3)	2	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
98⅛	90	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	90	90	90	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Schulte Ret Stores	4	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
25⅝	8⅛	Schulte Ret Sto pf	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—1
2⅛	1	Seaboard Air Line	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Seabd Air Line pf	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
54⅛	28⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	29½	29	29	—1¼
11⅛	6⅝	Seagrave	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	78⅛	Sears Roebuck (3)	33	10⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—2⅛
34	20⅝	Servel (1a)	17	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
42½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20)	6	30	29	29¼	—1
120	89	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	—1¼
14	7½	Sharp & Dohme	4	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	56	56	56	Sep 13
17⅝	10⅝	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
34⅝	21⅝	Shell Union (⅛g)	14	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
105⅝	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	5	105½	105	105½	Sep 16
17⅛	10⅝	Silv K Coalit (.90g)	10	10½	10	10⅝	— ⅛
58	33⅛	Simmons (1g)	6	36⅝	36	36	—1
4⅛	3	Simms Petroleum	1	3	3	3	
60⅝	39⅝	Skelly Oil (1g)	8	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
102⅛	98⅛	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Sep 10
54⅛	20⅛	Smith (A O)	4	21⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅝
40⅛	24⅝	Smith & C Ty (1⅛g)	*1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 17
29⅝	17	Snider Pack (1⅛g)	2	18	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 13
23⅛	16⅛	Socony-Vac (⅛g)	151	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Sep 10
6⅝	2⅝	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Sou P R Sug (2a)	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅝	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	20	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
65⅝	29⅛	Southn Pacific	44	33	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅝
43⅝	18⅛	Southn Railway	21	20⅛	18⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
60⅛	29	Southn Railway pf	11	31⅝	29⅝	30	—2⅛
65⅛	45	Southn Ry M&O (4)	*2	45	45	45	Sep 14
11⅝	5	Spalding	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 16
9⅛	4⅝	Sparks Withington	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31	13⅝	Spear & Co	1	15	15	15	Sep 17
36	26	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	1	26	26	26	Sep 8
23⅝	13⅝	Sperry Corp (.60g)	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
35	24⅛	Spicer Mfg	2	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
28⅝	17	Spiegel Inc (⅝g)	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
40⅝	31	Square D Co (.35g)	2	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
16⅛	10⅛	Stand Brands (.80)	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Stand Com Tob	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Stand Gas & Elec	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
65	30	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	30	30	30	
72⅝	33	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	2	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 17
4	2⅛	Stand Investing	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 13
50	37⅛	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	18	40	39	39	—1⅝
50	37	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	22	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
36⅛	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Sep 10
76	57⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	22	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
48	32	Starrett (L S) (3g)	*2	35	34	34	—3
75	62⅛	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
31	13⅝	Stewart-Warn (½a)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
17⅛	12⅛	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	*1	13	13	13	Sep 17
33⅝	16⅛	Stone & Webster	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—1
20	9⅛	Studebaker	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ½
77⅛	64⅛	Sun Oil (1a)	2	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
22⅛	12⅝	Sunshine Min (3)	34	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
61⅝	34	Superheater (1⅛g)	4	35⅛	34	34	—1
7⅝	3	Superior Oil	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	25	Superior Steel	1	26	26	26	—1⅛
38⅛	25	Sutherld Pp (1.60a)	1	26	26	26	— ⅝
20⅛	13	Sweets Co of Am	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 17
38⅝	20⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	27	Swift Internat (2)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23⅛	11⅝	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
17⅛	9	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		—T—					
15⅛	9	Talcott Inc (.60a)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Telautograph (.60)	7	6	6	6	Sep 16
15⅝	9⅛	Tenn Corp (⅛g)	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
54⅝	30⅛	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	32	32	32	
65⅝	49⅛	Texas Corp (2)	34	51⅝	49⅝	50	—2
9⅝	4⅝	Texas Gulf Prod	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44	33⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	9	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.60)	10	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Texas Pac Land T	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
48	30	Thatcher (⅝g)	*2	30	30	30	Sep 14
64	61⅛	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	63	63	63	Sep 15
13⅝	6⅝	The Fair	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 16
17⅛	5⅛	Thermoid	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅝	Transamerica	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	
106⅛	90	Tri-Cont pf (6)	2	100⅛	90	90	Sep 11
38⅛	30	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	36	36	36	Aug 26
17⅝	6⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	Twin Coach (.30g)	8	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅝
		—U—					
6⅛	2	Ulen & Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 17
100⅛	73	Underwd-Ell (2⅛g)	8	81⅛	80⅛	81	Sep 17
111	80⅛	Union Carb (3.20g)	14	81⅝	80	80	—3
148⅝	103	Union Pacific (8)	2	105	105	105	—1
24⅝	10⅛	United Air Lines	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	United Aircraft (⅛g)	19	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
91	69⅝	United Carbon (4a)	5	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—1⅛
9⅛	4	United Corp	31	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	United Corp pf (3)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
83	64	United Fruit (3)	8	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	8	12	11⅝	12	
113⅛	102⅛	United Gas I pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
100⅛	90	US & For S pf (6)	2	90	90⅛	90	Sep 13
137	82	US Gypsum (2)	2	88	88	88	—2
70	47	US Hoff M pf (2¼)	2	47	47	47	Sep 11
112	89	US Lea pr pf (13⅛k)	1	101	101	101	Sep 7
73⅝	40⅝	US Rubber	36	42⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—2⅛
118	78	US Rubber 1 pf	7	77⅝	76	76	—1
105	78⅝	US Smelt Ref (6g)	3	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝	—2⅛
126⅝	73	US Steel	225	93	90⅛	90⅛	—4⅛
150	121	US Steel pf (7)	5	125	124⅝	124⅝	— ⅝
136	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	126	126	126	Sep 3
84⅛	65	United Stores pf	1	68	68	68	Jul 27
88	50⅛	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Sep 17
4⅝	1⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		—V—					
3⅝	1	Vadsco	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	27	Van Raalte (2⅛g)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	23⅛	Vanadium	9	25	25	25	— ⅝
47	38⅛	Vick Chemical (2a)	2	41	41	41	Sep 17
13⅝	5⅝	Va-Caro Chemical	25	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
74⅝	38⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1⅛k)	1	40	40	40	— ⅝
133	123	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	123	123	123	Sep 14
		—W—					
10⅛	3	Wabash Ry	12	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅛	Wabash pf A	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9	Waldorf Sys (.80g)	1	10	10	10	
33	24⅝	Walgreen (2)	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	Sep 17
92⅛	86⅛	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	4	86⅛	86	86⅛	Sep 16
51⅝	39⅛	Walker (H) G&W (2)	4	41	40⅛	41	— ⅛
18⅝	19	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 15
18⅝	10	Walworth	12	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅝
50⅛	16	Ward Baking A	1	16	16	16	—2
10⅝	3⅝	Ward Baking B	1	5	5	5	
89⅝	64	Ward Bak pf (3⅛k)	1	64	64	64	Sep 7
18	11	Warner Pict	33	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
69⅛	55	Warner Pict pf	1	55	55	55	Sep 13
1⅝	⅝	Warner-Quinlan	23	½	⅝	⅝	
13⅛	4⅛	Warren Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Warren Bros cv pf	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Aug 27
48	31	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	5	33	33	33	Sep 17
38⅛	22⅛	Waukesha Mot (1a)	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	34	Wayne Pump (2a)	5	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
9⅝	3	Webster Eisenlohr	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
56	34	Wesson O & S (1⅛a)	2	36	35⅛	35⅛	Sep 17
84⅛	80	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Sep 15
30⅛	23⅛	West Auto Sup (1.60)	2	26	25⅝	26	Sep 17
11⅝	6	West Maryland	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	10	West Mary 2 pf	8	12	12	12	Sep 16
4⅛	1⅛	West Pacific	14	2	2	2	Sep 14
11⅝	3⅛	West Pacific pf	1	4	4	4	
83⅛	33	West Un Tel (2⅛g)	24	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅝
167⅛	122⅛	West El & M (3g)	7	127	125⅛	125⅛	—5⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Weston El In (⅛g)	3	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 17
34⅝	23⅝	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 15
38⅝	27	Westvaco C pf (1½)	3	28	28	28	Sep 17
58⅛	35	Wheeling Steel	4	43⅝	43	43	—2⅛
136⅛	99	Wheel Stl pf (4k)	4	101	99⅝	101	Sep 13
90⅛	78	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Sep 13
33⅛	19	White Dental (1.20)	1	19⅝	19	19	Sep 11
33⅝	17⅝	White Motor	11	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	White Rk M&Sp (1.40)	*2	14	14	14	Sep 17
9⅝	3⅝	White Sew Mach	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 17
40⅝	23⅝	White Sew M pf	4	24⅝	24	24	Sep 17
6⅛	3⅝	Wilcox O & G	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Willys-Overland	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	9⅝	Willys Over pf (.60)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ½
12⅛	7⅝	Wilson & Co (⅛g)	24	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
91⅝	72	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	
65⅛	42⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	9	43	42⅛	42⅛	
47	27	Worth P & M	2	31⅛	31	31	— ⅝
100	76⅝	Worth P&M pf B	1	80	80	80	Sep 17
92	82⅛	Wor P&M pf B st	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Sep 2
78	64⅛	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	65	64⅝	64⅝	Sep 13
		—Y—Z—					
52⅛	39	Yale & Towne (.60)	1	39	39	39	Sep 16
37⅝	15	Yellow Truck & C	46	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ½
48⅝	33⅝	Young S & W (3)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
101⅝	66	Youngs S&T (2½g)	28	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—2⅛
115	94⅛	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Sep 17
43⅝	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	17	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—3
9⅛	3⅝	Zonite Products	2	4	4	4	— ⅛

		RIGHTS	Expire					
11	1/16	Allis-Chalm	Sept. 22	480	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
11	1/16	Beth Stl	Oct. 1	31	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
1⅜	⅛	Can DGAle	Sept. 22	60	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5¼	Here Pow wi	Oct. 14	14	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
⅛	1/16	Pure Oil	Sept. 24	77	1/16	1/16	1/16	Sep 11

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Annual‡

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	1936
Alberta Pac Gr Co, Ltd	*$135,807	*$12,415	...	...
Am Fruit Growers, Inc	571,491	50,441	$1.25	†$.97
Am Gas & Electric Co	†13,128,017	†11,366,921	2.45	2.05
Am Lt & Traction Co	†5,954,508	†5,298,978	1.86	1.62
Am Shipbuilding Co	452,517	171,548	3.05	1.31
Capital City Prod Co	268,397	184,262	2.68	1.84
Clorox Chemical Co	350,141	325,313	3.28	2.97
Consol Railroads of Cuba	337,366	*174,119	...	...
Cont'l Gas & Elec Corp	†4,633,420	†4,114,238	†24.57	†21.82
Cuba Co	*149,363	*763,213	...	...
Cuba R R Co	197,212	*42,003	...	...
Gen Water, Gas & El Co	†440,532	†360,391	.97	.60
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co	468,577	325,895	...	...
Holly Oil Co	31,223	*5,156	.28	...
Nachman Sp'g-Filled Corp	197,637	143,221	2.26	1.62
Natl Manuf & Stores Corp	273,465	119,170	1.83	†7.38
Natl Steel Car Corp, Ltd	160,963	11,833	1.34	.09
North'n States Pr (Del)	†5,815,123	†5,155,624	1.18	1.02
Okla Gas & Elec Co	†2,636,554	†2,132,500	†15.62	†12.63
Oppenheim, Collins & Co	†210,325	†*16,383	1.05	...
Philadelphia Co	†5,647,116	†9,123,609	...	...
United Lt & Pr Co	†5,216,145	†4,223,801	.46	.18
United Lt & Rys Co	†6,231,870	†5,661,147	‖31.88	‖28.75
Wisconsin Pub Ser Corp	†1,486,203	†931,109	†11.26	†6.98

Semi-annual§

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	1936
Arnold Constable Corp	♭*$41,176	♭$28,897	...	$.08
Crown Cork & Seal Co	1,130,966	1,636,552	$1.70	$2.27
Graham Paige Mot Corp	*482,620	*216,648	...	...
Intl Tel & Tel Corp	4,285,854	1,662,374	.67	.26
Midwest Oil Co	318,293	163,879	.32	.16
Muskegon Piston Ring Co	296,303	180,842	1.43	.87
Sylvania Industrial Corp	353,177	324,426	.81	1.25

Interim**

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	1936
Colo & Southern Ry	*$190,017	$50,717	...	†$.79
Del, Lack & West R R	365,037	853,984	$.22	...
Detroit & Mackinac Ry	*14,194	52,094	...	...
Erie R R	1,394,944	420,819	††2.91	††.89
Intl Gt Northern R R	*1,600,782	*1,694,428	...	...
Kansas City Southern Ry	253,780	331,497	1.21	1.58
Minneapolis & St L R R	*1,676,972	*1,315,270	...	...
Missouri Pacific R R	*4,127,911	*4,771,709	...	...
Nash, Chat & St L Ry	101,591	*252,836	.40	...
N Y Central R R	6,748,629	1,410,537	1.05	.28
N Y, Ontario & West Ry	*709,003	*68,417	...	...
Northern Pacific Ry	*2,893,298	*3,472,290	...	...
Pittsb'gh & Lake Erie R R	2,704,555	2,367,940	2.13	2.74
Pittsb'gh & West Va Ry	229,136	241,262	.50	.80
Soundview Pulp Co	†‡1,209,634	†‡968,234	2.43	.30
Stroock (S) & Co	†‡194,560	†‡161,226	2.10	1.73
Struthers Wells-Titus Corp	197,309	80,328	1.11	†.34

*Deficit. †On preferred stock. ‡For 12 months ended June 30 unless otherwise specified. ¶For 12 months ended July 31. ‖On Class B stock. ⁋On combined prior preferred stock. §For six months ended June 30, unless otherwise specified. ♭For six months ended July 31. ⁂Based on smaller number of shares. **For seven months ended July 31 unless otherwise specified. ††On first preferred stock. ‡‡For eight months ended August 31.

Business and Industry • # Vigorous Demand for Fall Goods Gives Retailers Busy Week • Commerce and Finance

U. S. Trade With Latin America Up 28.7 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the fiscal year ended June, 1937, there was an increase of 28.7 per cent in United States trade with Latin America, the combined total of imports and exports aggregating $1,103,153,000. Imports totaled $629,422,000, an increase of 27.5 per cent over the preceding fiscal year, and exports amounted to $473,731,000, a gain of 30.5 per cent, according to the Pan American Union.

Imports from the northern group of countries amounted to $241,354,000, a gain of 14.4 per cent, as compared with the 12 months ended June, 1936, and those from South America to $388,068,000, an increase of 37.2 per cent.

Exports to the republics of North America, valued at $228,258,000, showed an increase of 26.3 per cent over the fiscal year 1935-36, and those of South America at $245,473,000, an increase of 34.8 per cent.

A comparison of the trade during the past fiscal year with that of the preceding one shows percentage increases in imports from all the republics except two, the increases ranging from 4.5 per cent of Guatemala to 165.5 per cent for Chile. The declines were in purchases from Costa Rica, less than 1 per cent, and from Panama, 2.8 per cent.

Exports show increases to every country except Honduras and Paraguay, shipments to those republics declining by 5.3 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. The increases varied from 5.3 per cent for Panama to 82.3 per cent for Venezuela.

Cuba Gets Most Of Sugar Mainland Area Reallocation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has increased the 1937 sugar quotas for the mainland sugar cane area, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, by dividing among them 216,352 tons originally assigned to the mainland sugar beet sections.

Cuba received the largest part of the reallocation, 101,449 tons. This increased Cuba's 1937 quota to 2,115,987 tons. Other increases and resulting revised quotas were:

Hawaii, 49,782 and 1,038,333; Puerto Rico, 42,349 and 883,303; Mainland cane area, 22,299 and 465,092; and Virgin Islands, 473 and 9869.

Sugar experts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said the proration of the beet quota deficit was made according to terms of the new sugar legislation, providing reallotment of the beet deficit.

Sugar quota reports showed the mainland beet areas had supplied about 850,000 tons, to September 1, of their total 1937 quota of 1,613,576 tons.

Officials said the deficit was determined by reported supplies and estimated production. All quantities are in short tons.

Auto Output Off Sharply in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the week's output of the automobile plants would total 30,150 assemblies, which it said probably will be the low point of the year.

Last week's estimate was 59,017 units and that of the week ended Sept. 19, 1936, was 26,640.

Automotive industry reports Ford, Chevrolet and Graham "finished up on 1937 cars this week," and adds: "Now that they are down and new models are not yet coming off the lines in volume, the next week or two will probably be the leanest of the year."

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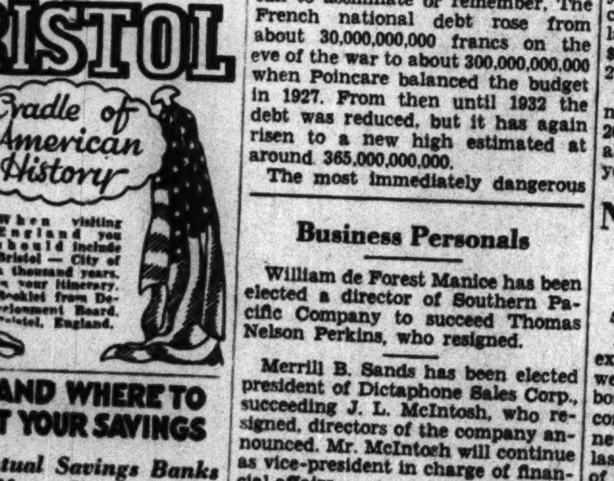


WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Franc in Difficult Position; French Debt Rising Sharply

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent depression has often been compared to a war, and the current movements of the French franc give a curious sort of substantiation to this simile. The franc was firmly pegged during the war, with the aid of the American and British fiscal authorities, at a time when international financial co-operation was more than a courteous fiction. But after the war, and in order to repair its ravages, the French Government ran such a consistent deficit that it had to borrow huge sums from the Bank of France, a procedure tantamount to printing press operation and one which drove the franc on the foreign exchanges from 11 cents ultimately down below 2 cents for a brief period in 1926.

Decline in Value

Similarly the franc was held firm at 6.59 cents throughout the depression; but almost exactly a year ago the peg was pulled and in less than a year, French money has dropped about 49 per cent in value, approximately one half. And the cause, again, has been the repair of the ravages, in a manner of speaking, of the depression. The two causes most persistently cited for the distaste of international capitalists for owning francs are the heavy deficits of the French Government, and its labor legislation, particularly the 40-hour week. Both of these, any observer familiar with recent American analogies can easily see, are political consequences of the depression.

The sharp decline of the franc in the last fortnight, from about 3.75 cents down to around 3.35 cents, is the fourth "crisis" in the last year. The first, of course, was when gold payments were suspended and the franc dropped from about 6.6 cents to roughly 4.75 cents, and was supposed thereafter to be held by the insubstantial French stabilization fund at about 4.90 and 4.30 cents. The second was at the end of February, when a sharp decline caused the French Government to place two Conservatives, Rist and Baudoin, in charge of the stabilization fund, and to float a new internal-external loan of 8,500,000,000 francs as a gesture to indicate that it did not intend to finance itself indefinitely with borrowings from the Bank of France.

Gesture Inadequate

The gesture was inadequate, and late in June a sudden tumble of the franc below 4 cents, below the range established for it after gold devaluation, ended the phenomenally long government of the Socialist M. Blum and his Finance Minister, M. Auriol, dramatically recalled from ambassadorship at Washington.

The new government was given powers by the French Senate, denied to Blum's government, for a temporary financial dictatorship, under which taxes were to be increased, government expenses cut, the gold holdings of the Bank of France again revalued upward, and the empty till of the French stabilization fund replenished.

During the summer nothing much happens financially in France, everybody of importance being away on vacation, and the tourist demand for the franc was sufficient so that the stabilization fund was actually able to sell francs for gold.

The recent crisis was the fourth one. It now appears that tourist demand for francs has fallen off, the budget balancing moves of the Chautemps Government were something like those of Mr. Roosevelt, and the stabilization fund has been using its resources to support French Government bonds, in the same way that our inactive gold fund has just been bled $300,000,000 to plug the money market in New York. French capital stubbornly refuses to be teased home. The French stabilization fund feels itself incapable of stemming the tide, and so it is letting the franc go its way, which is down. A year ago it was 16 to the dollar and 75 to the pound; now the talk is of 30-32 to the dollar and 150 to the pound.

Increase In Debt

Figures on the French financial situation are difficult for the American to assimilate or remember. The French national debt rose from about 30,000,000,000 francs on the eve of the war to about 300,000,000,000 when Poincare balanced the budget in 1927. From then until 1932 the debt was reduced, but it has again risen to a new high estimated at around 365,000,000,000.

The most immediately dangerous part of this debt, the short-term borrowings from the Bank of France, is now about 26,000,000,000 francs, not far from the 38,000,000,000 peak reached in July, 1926, and it is increasing at the rate of between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 francs a week. Moreover the Government has a 5,000,000,000 internal debt maturity on Oct. 5 and a £40,000,000 maturity due to London on Dec. 1, now equal to over 5,000,000,000. So it is evident that the French franc is in bad shape.

As here, large government deficits are stimulating business in France. Money in circulation, at around 90,000,000,000, is the highest on record. Practically no unemployment is reported. Stock prices are firmer than here or in London.

High-Priced Prosperity

However, this is a high-priced prosperity. The decline of the franc on the exchanges should have stimulated French exports and protected French domestic industry against imports; but so rapid has been the rise in prices in France that the nation is still buying heavily, and abroad without selling heavily, and its surplus of imports is above last year. France is living high, but its prices are still too high for foreigners. And this, most people seem to think, is due to the high level of wages, brought about by the shortening of hours. In effect the easier life of the French workers is being financed by Government deficits.

Wall Street observers are wondering if the French troubles are to precipitate "another 1931." In that year Britain went off the gold standard and there began a series of international flights of capital from weak currencies which resulted in piece-meal devaluation of practically all the world's currencies.

The Belgian franc has already begun to show signs of sympathetic weakness, despite the fact that it is more closely related commercially to sterling than to the French franc.

Expectation is, however, that for a few months at least, the franc has hit bottom. But, in the end, either it will go lower, or else a painful reorganization of French finances will be necessary, people think here.

Business Personals

William de Forest Manice has been elected a director of Southern Pacific Company to succeed Thomas Nelson Perkins, who resigned.

Merrill B. Sands has been elected president of Dictaphone Sales Corp., succeeding J. L. McIntosh, who resigned, directors of the company announced. Mr. McIntosh will continue as vice-president in charge of financial affairs.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Bank of the Manhattan Company Mr. Frederic J. Fuller was appointed a vice-president.

Otto Menke, for many years with Henry L. Doherty & Co., has become associated with Robert E. Hautz & Co., Inc., to handle retail investments and foreign exchange.

W. H. Hammond, formerly associated with Bartlett, Knight & Co., Chicago, has joined John Nuveen & Co., of New York in the firm's wholesale and trading department.

Robertson & Georgeson of New York have admitted Forrest McMullen and Donald George Storck to general partnership in the firm.

Albert W. Foot, George F. Foot, William T. Mehaffey and George H. Ryniker have formed A. W. Foot & Co., to conduct a general securities business with offices at 25 Broad Street, New York.

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vigor of demand for fall merchandise built up the largest weekly volume thus far this year at some of the retail stores, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

According to the report, millinery, shoes, dresses, knit frocks, fitted reefers, suede jackets, sweaters, blouses, and skirts were outstanding in the women's wear division. For both Winter coats and fur garments, interest was stronger than during the August promotions. There was a marked upturn in the sales of men's suits, and the call for hats and furnishings was above the average for the period. Kitchen utensils, hardware, oil burners, and fireplace sets moved well. Some of the widest gains for the week were in homewares, pianos, radios, electric washers, ironers, and buffet-serving appliances.

Weather Helps

"Cool weather permitted postponed shopping tours to be pursued unhampered," says the survey. "As a result, all of the leading centers of distribution surpassed their sales of the week preceding, the gain running from 4 up to 10 per cent. This helped to lengthen somewhat the rise over the mounting totals a year ago, as the estimated volume of retail distribution ranged from 8 to 20 per cent larger than for the comparative 1936 week, taking the country as a whole.

"Though the smallest gain for the week was in the New England States, sales were up 5 to 15 per cent from last year's. The East made one of the best showings, the upturn advancing the total 9 to 21 per cent over that for the comparative 1936 period.

"Fall sales drives sent volume for the Middle West up 8 to 15 per cent for the week to 5 to 25 per cent over a year ago. With purchases of fall and winter requirements at country stores soaring, retail sales in the Northwest were near the year's high and 18 to 25 per cent ahead of the 1936 total.

Abrupt Wholesale Rise

"Paced by the acceleration in retail distribution, a faster stride was adopted by the principal wholesale markets this week. The number of reorders, which rose to unexpected totals for early fall, were viewed as indicative of the incompleteness of inventories, as the result of the cautious buying plans followed when the season opened.

"Requests for immediate shipment predominated, many stores reporting loss of sales, because of inability to obtain readily the qualities of merchandise consumers specified. As commitments were placed more freely by retailers in agricultural areas for late fall and winter goods, estimated wholesale volume was advanced to 10 to 22 per cent over the 1936 comparative," concludes the report.

Philippines See Cotton Textile Shipments Drop

MANILA (AP)—United States' cotton textile shipments to the Philippines dwindled to 26 per cent of the total imported by the islands last year, the Philippine-United States joint preparatory committee was told.

The committee, investigating economic phases of forthcoming Philippine independence, was told Japanese manufacturers have steadily squeezed Americans from a virtual monopoly of the market in the last 10 years.

The Philippine textile committee said Japanese trans-shipments through Hong Kong have given the Nipponese the major share of the market since the United States and Japan reached a "gentleman's agreement" to share the Philippine trade on a 50-50 basis.

The textile committee recommended the Philippine Government establish cotton quotas for all countries except the United States and substantially increase cotton tariff rates.

Federal Deficit First 2½ Months Is $371,124,134

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government spent $371,124,134 more than its income in the first 2½ months of the fiscal year.

The Treasury reports this deficit figure compares with $439,612,094 on Sept. 15, 1936.

Both income and expenditures climbed substantially in the first 2½ months of 1937, compared with a year ago. The income ledger showed $1,159,212,547 total receipts, including $213,753,465 of income taxes, this year, and a total of $831,250,893, including $149,424,685 of income taxes, last year. Expenditures aggregated $1,530,336,682, compared with $1,270,862,988.

The federal debt has climbed nearly $800,000,000 to a total of $37,204,230,096 since June 30, and stands almost $4,000,000,000 higher than a year ago.

New Bond Financing Shows an Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tax-exempts again exclusively monopolized the last week's new bond financing. Total bond financing was $7,641,000, which compares with only $4,515,000 in new issues placed on the market last previous week, and with a total of $113,531,000 marketed a year ago.

Unsettled market conditions existing during the early part of the week not only caused the postponement of the sale of at least one sizeable loan, namely the $4,500,000 of Territory of Hawaii bonds, but tended to influence corporate borrowers to delay the filing of registration statements covering several large new issues. There appears little in sight in the way of corporate financing immediately ahead, but, if the present schedule is carried out, a resumption of this type of borrowing is expected soon.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation voted not to declare the regular dividend on its 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock payable Oct. 1 but declared a $1.75 dividend on account of arrearage. There are 587,139 shares outstanding. Payment of the dividend Oct. 15 to stockholders of record Sept. 30 will leave a balance of $26.25 per share in arrearage.

Lag in Construction Considered Retarding Factor in Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Lagging of construction activity in the United States, except in certain favored areas, continues to damper the enthusiasm of the Wall Street community, which habitually regards healthy prosperity in the building field as a concomitant of national well-being.

That the current situation is anything but reassuring is indicated today with the release of the F. W. Dodge Corporation's report, showing that construction figures for August fell 11 per cent below those for July. To be sure, the month's total of $285,104,100 for the 37 eastern states was still four per cent above comparable figures for 1936, when the contract volume amounted to $275,281,400, but it could hardly please the hopeful searchers for signs of economic stability.

The persistent hesitancy in building, however, and not the percentage decline during the past month, is what has been disturbing economists. Even though running along a little better than last year, the level of construction activity still remains at about half of 1929 results and is yet farther below record peaks in building during the post-war era.

The reporter does not have to look far in searching for plausible causes of the lagging tendency evident in the real estate and building field. Here are some suggested by various observers:

Building Costs Rise

(1) Building costs have risen this year with such rapidity as to discourage construction. Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, gives considerable weight to this factor in writing of business trends in the bank's current bulletin.

(2) Prospective builders have hesitated to tie up funds in capital investments, of which real estate improvements are a part, in view of unsettled political and economic conditions.

(3) High taxes on real estate continue to discourage investments in that field, especially in view of prospective increases as a result of debt charges and higher governmental expenditures.

(4) The difficulty of financing large residential construction, such as apartments, partment hotels and other multi-unit construction bulks rather large. Formerly this type of building was likely to be financed by institutional loans, mortgage company certificates and real estate mortgage bond issues. Now that type of financing has been strongly depressed and is held to show very little sign of revival.

Meanwhile, rent charges evidence an upward tendency and the acumulated demand for residential housing grows apace. If and when the unfavorable factors are overcome, a real building boom is confidently expected.

Of the August, 1937, volume, according to the Dodge reports, $73,448,300 represented residential building, $117,209,800 non-residential building and $94,446,000 was for public works and utilities.

"Approximately two-thirds of the July to August decline in contracts was due to a decrease in the amount of publicly financed work," said T. S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, in commenting upon the August construction total.

Fewer Big Projects

"In addition, there occured also a drop of more than $30,000,000 in the total for unusually large projects, jobs costing $1,000,000 or over, which happened to start during July rather than during August. In spite of the adverse influences, the August total represented a gain over August, 1937.

"Disappointment in the August residential building total is not so great as would be indicated by the contract figures. Residential contracts fell below the total for the corresponding month of the previous year for the first time during the recovery period; but the August, 1936, record was inflated by public housing amounting to $32,000,000."

If the figures for private and publicly-built housing were to be separate, Mr. Holden pointed out, and in view of the fact that last month less than $1,000,000 of the contract total was represented by residential building of the latter type, the picture would have a different appearance. Viewed from such a basis, private residential building would show a gain of 6 per cent over August of last year.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., also released statistical reports this week which showed a drop of 4.1 per cent from July to August in the aggregate volume of building permits issued in 215 cities. The August figures, however, were 5.3 per cent above those for August, 1936.

New Permits Up

The total of new building permits issued in the cities included in the survey during the first eight months of the year gained 19.1 per cent over the total for the same portion of 1936, or reached an aggregate value of $764,717,605, compared with $642,035,183. Percentage gains over the previous year were high earlier in 1937, but have been growing progressively narrower, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Cities included in the survey were divided into eight geographical districts, and for the August reports, four of these areas showed gains over August, 1936, while four showed losses. The mountain and west central districts were the only two on the minus side to show substantially lower figures.

Records of building permits as reported by the Dun & Bradstreet organization reveal the following tabulaton for the first eight months of 1935, 1936 and 1937:

Month	1937	1936	1935
Jan.	$68,542,828	$54,957,904	$26,826,268
Feb.	85,784,414	51,559,661	27,636,367
Mar.	131,069,160	78,072,223	45,083,852
Apr.	117,540,768	83,903,095	51,717,570
May	98,304,779	82,510,596	49,387,248
June	94,616,271	112,640,106	52,672,794
July	91,311,323	95,281,845	54,191,787
Aug.	87,545,062	83,109,753	55,536,546

Air Lines' August Traffic Holds Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Indications are that August traffic of the three major domestic air lines will prove fairly well in line with the volume of July, the industry's record month, thus far, and well ahead of last year. Actual figures for August will not be available for a few days. In July the 17 lines reporting to the Air Transport Association of America flew a total of 44,090,884 revenue passenger miles, an increase of 7 per cent over June, the industry's best previous month, and a gain of 9.9 per cent over July, 1936.

Final results for the year will naturally depend entirely on the traffic trend in the remaining months. But if weather conditions are not particularly unfavorable in the period, there appears to be a probability that at least some of the major lines may go slightly in the black for the year as to earnings.

Harvey Firestone Shown as Selling Tire Firm's Shares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Harvey S. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, is shown to have disposed of 18,000 common shares of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in a July supplemental list of transaction in equity securities by officers, directors and principal stockholders, just published by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Firestone is a director of Firestone Tire. His holdings of common stock at the end of July totaled 209,105 shares.

Other transactions included the sale of 4560 shares of common of Sears, Roebuck & Co. by William Rosenwald, New York City, a director. He retained holdings of 104,614 common shares. The Cord Corporation sold $166,000 of convertible debentures of 1939 of the Auburn Automobile Company and had holdings of $1,526,913.

C. Coburn Darling, Providence, R. I., officer and director, reported holdings of 29,000 common shares of Cord Corporation; Victor Emanuel, director, New York City, 12,500 shares directly, 5743 shares through Emanuel & Co. and 5000 shares through Corporation C., and Tom M. Girdler, Cleveland, director, 2000 shares.

Walter E. O'Hara, Providence, R. I., officer, director, Narragansett Racing Association, sold 1100 common and held 25,820.

William A. Fisher, Detroit, director, reported addition of 1250 shares General Motors common to his direct holdings, representing a transfer of shares held through General Motors Management common, and C. F. Kettering, Inc., the receipt of 700 shares through a similar transaction.

The commission's tabulation also contained a series of transactions reported by Clarence H. Mackay, New York City, director, International Telephone & Telegraph, for the period from August, 1935, to May, 1936, inclusive, by which his holdings of that company's common stock were reduced from 80,248 shares to 77,948 shares.

Man-Hour Labor Costs Increase 14.9 P. C. in a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Over the year, July, 1936, to July, 1937, labor cost per man-hour increased 14.9 per cent, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board. This increase in labor cost has not been offset by increased productivity, either on the part of labor or through mechanization and improved methods.

The number of man-hours per unit of output increased 3.8 per cent, while output per man-hour in July, 1937, was 3.7 per cent below that for July, 1936.

As a result labor cost per unit of output has risen 19.3 per cent during the last year, and labor cost per each $100 value of output, which takes into account the rise in prices, has increased 9.6 per cent.

$17,500,000 Gold Here From England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only $2,781,700 of the $17,500,000 British gold, which has just arrived from England, showed up in the daily report on transactions in gold affecting the monetary stocks of the country, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, thus giving rise to the inference that Great Britain's Equalization Account had been actively supporting the pound sterling by the sale of dollars here during its recent decline. The remainder of about $14,700,000, was thought to consist of gold consigned to the Treasury's stabilization fund by the British fund in settlement, under the tripartite agreement, for dollar balances used in supporting sterling.

Shipments of gold among the stabilization funds are kept confidential. Because they do not enter directly into the monetary gold stocks of the United States, such shipments are not reported in the daily gold statement of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank's statement showed imports of $5,295,900, but of this amount $2,514,200 came from Canada, leaving $1,088,100 from India as part of the $17,500,000 which arrived on the liner Washington.

Allied Kid Increases Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—August leather sales of the Allied Kid Company were $912,278, compared with $814,728 for the same month of 1936. Total sales for the first eight months amounted to $7,361,000, or more than $1,000,000 over the same period last year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Ministry of Labor has published the results of an enquiry into hours of work and money earnings in manufacturing industry in October, 1935. It was by no means a comprehensive survey, since it excluded agriculture, coal-mining, railways, shipping, domestic service and distribution and catering; but within the area covered returns were obtained from some 76,000 employers.

The most significant facts brought out by the report are these: The average weekly earnings of men of 21 years and over in October, 1935, were 64s. 6d.; of women over 18 years old, 31s. 3d. An adjusted average for all workpeople showed earnings of 49s. 6d. in October, 1935, against 47s. 4d. in 1931 and 48s. 7d. in 1924.

In other words there was maintained a remarkable stable level of money earnings throughout the whole depression. If these figures of earnings are combined with the cost-of-living index, the average weekly real earnings of all workpeople, taken as 100 in October, 1924, were 117 in October, 1931, and 121 in October, 1935.

Cause of Increase

This substantial increase in the real earnings of British workpeople was almost entirely produced by the fall in prices which occurred during the depression, and only very slightly through a rise in money earnings.

An equally interesting fact is emphasized by the figures for hours of work. In October, 1924, 13.7 per cent of workpeople worked a normal workweek of 44 hours or less; 40.8 per cent worked over 44 hours and less than 48; and 45.5 per cent worked 48 hours or more. The average normal week was 47.1 hours.

In October, 1935, the average position was almost exactly the same as 12 years before; the average normal week was 47.2 hours. But there were rather smaller extremes; only 10.7 per cent worked 44 hours or less, 46.0 per cent worked 44 to 48 hours, and 43.3 per cent worked for 48 hours or over. In 1924 9.8 per cent of the work people were on short time, and 11 hours was the average lost by those on short time; in 1935 a higher percentage, 12.2, were on short time, but the average number of hours lost was only 8.4.

The persistence of short time in 1935 was due of course to the patchy nature of the British economic recovery, which left large areas of the economy in a depressed condition.

But in October, 1935, the pressure of recovery in the more prosperous industries had led to the working of a considerable amount of overtime. The 1924 survey showed no overtime; but in 1935 27 per cent of the workpeople were on overtime, and the average number of additional hours worked by those on overtime was 6.1 per week. As a result the average hours actually worked was 47.8 per week in 1935 against 46.0 in 1924.

The average workman had been able to maintain his weekly money earnings only by working longer hours; and as the cost of living is now rising, the workman will have to work still longer hours if he is to maintain his real earnings at the 1935-36 level. Overtime has, in fact, spread still further during 1936 and 1937, but it is doubtful if the workman will be able to gain sufficient increase in his wage envelope to make up for the rapidly rising prices of the things he buys. The tighter the workman is pinched the more active he is liable to be, mainly through his unions, to secure higher wage rates from his employers.

One of the most recent instances of the rising cost of essential foodstuffs came at the end of August with an agreement between producers and distributors of milk to raise the price of liquid milk for the 1937-38 season by 1d. per gallon.

Two-thirds of the increase goes to the producers, one-third to the distributors. The increase is claimed on the ground that costs have been rising, which is true. But there is scope for great economies in milk distribution, and large quantities of milk continue to be sold at a loss for manufacture into solid products.

Instead of remedying these fundamental faults in the present system of milk supply, the producers and distributors have agreed together to plunder the consumer.

Affects Poor Classes

In some parts of England, among the poorer classes, bacon as a breakfast food has almost disappeared, thanks to the action of the marketing scheme in raising its price. Milk is already beyond the reach of the purses of most of the poor, and is apparently to become dearer. Even skimmed milk, which used to be imported very cheaply from Denmark, has been put beyond the reach of many consumers.

The deplorable position of England in the matter of milk consumption is emphasized in the recent Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations on nutrition. Our average consumption of milk per head is much lower than in many other countries; even Finland consumes three times as much per head; and the price is the highest in Europe. This situation is the result of inefficient production and distribution, and a vicious marketing policy which makes the liquid milk consumer subsidize the supply of milk to the manufacturer. There is no inherent reason why the British people should not be able to obtain as cheap and as clean a supply of milk as the best countries in Europe.

Federal Charters Are Favored By Home Loan Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Thrift and home-financing institutions, converted from state to federal charter, exceeded in number those which have been newly organized under the act of 1933, for the first time, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces.

On Sept. 3, last, of the total of 1296 federal associations in active operation, 649 were former state-chartered institutions, and 647 had been newly created, as provided for by Congress. Of the gross assets of approximately $1,013,000,000, the converted group, much older in the savings and loan field, accounted for $790,000,000. Applications for federal charter were pending from 119 other state-chartered associations.

The savings of all investors in federal savings and loan associations are protected by insurance up to $5000 for each account through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Many associations in operation under state charters have provided this same protection for their savers and investors.

Silver Premium May Be Continued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury probably will continue indefinitely to pay domestic producers a bounty price for silver, informed Administration officials say.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, sets a domestic price of 77.57 cents an ounce, or about 33 cents over the current world price. The proclamation, however, will expire Dec. 31, next, and domestic silver producers already are reported planning to urge continuance of the premium price.

The Treasury may consider whether the present premium should be reduced, informed persons said, but probably will make no drastic change in the rate.

General Finance Earnings Up Sharply Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General Finance Corporation, one of the leading installment banking organizations in the country specializing in automobile financing, reported net earnings for the first nine months of its fiscal year through August 31 or $588,260 after all charges except surtax on undistributed profits.

This was equivalent to more than 65 cents a common share compared with net of $308,663, or about 42 cents a share for the corresponding period last year, according to Owen L. Coon, president.

Net earnings for August after all charges except surtax on undistributed profits amounted to $80,573 as against $40,841.

Fish Production In Canada Best In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Stimulated by a $600,000 advertising campaign conducted by the Federal Government the fishing industry in Canada has raised its production to the highest point in six years.

Exports during the first six months of this year are 23 per cent in advance of the first half of 1936, stated J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, as he traced the recovery of the maritime industry.

Another $400,000 has been appropriated by the federal department to enable it to continue its campaign which is designed to make Canadians eat more fish. The domestic consumption has risen greatly during the past year, the minister said.

Fishermen in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec were assisted by grants in which the province and the Federal Government shared equally. It was estimated by the minister that 6700 loans and 8900 grants were made to the industry during the past year.

The publicity campaign was conducted through the Dominion's daily newspapers and through 700 weeklies. The advertising was inserted and paid for by the Federal Government. Over 100,000 cook books, containing recipes for fish dishes, were sent out on request.

Not only was an attempt made to revive the domestic fish market but the Government looked abroad and was able to find customers for British Columbia sockeye salmon, an industry which has suffered greatly during the depression. Encouraged by the interest displayed by the federal department, the Lake St. Clair Fishermen's Association, for some years inoperative, has been revived and has been making plans to increase production to take advantage of the new markets.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of Sept. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the week ended September 11, due to an advance of 1.1 per cent in average wholesale prices of foods and a seasonal rise in coal prices, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance more than offset the decreases of the past two weeks and brought the all-commodity index to 86.8 per cent of the 1926 average. The all-commodity index is 0.8 per cent below the level of a month ago, and is 6.5 per cent above that of a year ago.

In addition to the foods and fuel and lighting materials groups, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities also increased. Minor decreases were recorded by the farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs groups. Metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of raw materials increased 0.1 per cent during the week.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 11 1937	Sept. 4 1937	Sept. 12 1936	Sept. 14 1935
All Commodities	86.8	86.4	81.5	80.8
Farm products	84.5	84.6	84.6	81.2
Foods	86.6	85.7	83.5	86.4
Hides & leather prod	108.5	108.6	95.0	91.6
Textile products	75.5	75.8	70.2	71.2
Fuel & ltg materials	79.8	79.2	77.0	74.7
Metals & metal prod	96.4	96.4	85.9	86.0
Building materials	96.4	96.3	86.8	85.3
Chemicals and drugs	80.9	81.0	81.5	78.9
Housefurnishing gds	92.8	92.7	82.8	81.8
Miscellaneous	76.9	76.6	71.3	66.9
Raw materials	83.4	83.3	81.8	1/
Semimanufactured art	85.7	86.0	76.1	1/
Finished products	88.9	88.4	83.4	1/
All commodities other than farm products	87.2	86.8	80.8	80.7
All com other than farm products and foods	86.0	85.9	79.6	78.9

1/ Not computed.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Libby McNeill & Libby	1.40	..	Oct. 23	Oct. 1
Merchants Pete	3c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Accumulated				
Gamewell Co pf	$3	..	Oct. 15	Oct. [illegible]
Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper $8 pf	$55.82	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 13
Olympic Forest Products $8 pf	$46.29	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 13
Walker & Co $2.50 cl A	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Arundel Corp	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Initial				
Belmont Radio	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct 15
Century Electric n	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Olympic Forest Products $2 cum pf	33c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Shenandoa Rayon Corp 5% prior conv pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
West Point Mfg n	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Interim				
Kennedy's Inc	30c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Arrow-Hart Hegeman Elec	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Arundel Corp.	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep 21
Avery (B F) & Sons pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bond Stores	40c	..	Sep. 30	Sep 27
Carthage Mills pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
do B	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Central Franklin Process 7%-1pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
do 7%-2pf	$1.75	Q	Oct 2	Sep. 16
Chicago Mill & Lumber 1 A	$1.50		Oct. 1	Sep. [illegible]
do 1 C	$1.50		Oct. 1	Sep. [illegible]
Coon (WB) Co	15c		Nov. 1	Oct. 9
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 9
Divco-Twin Truck	10c	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 25
Franklin Proc Co	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Gair Co (Robt) pf	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 27
Gemmer Mfg "A"	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Greenwich Wat & Gas	31¼c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Hartford-Conn Trust (Hartford, Conn)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Honolulu R T	30c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Horn & Hardart	$1.50	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 18
Imperial Bk of Can	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Indep Tr Shares	5 3-8c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Joliet Heat 6% pf	[illegible]	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Kennedy's, Inc	30c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
do $1.25 cumcvpf	31¼c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Landers F & C	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Lawrence G & E	75c		Oct. 11	Sep. 30
Libby McN & Lpf	$3	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Lynn Gas & E	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Mascot Oil Co	1c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Merchants Petro	3c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Miller Wh Drug	37½c		Oct. 1	Sep. [illegible]
Montreal Tr Co	$2.25	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Natl P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	[illegible] 27
New Hav Clock	[illegible]	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. [illegible]
King Fire In (NY)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. [illegible]
Pa W & S Dev Co (Phila)	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Pollock's, Inc 6% pf	37½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 3
Ry Equip & R	25c	Q	Oct. 25	Sep. 25
Do 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Sep. 20
Richman Bros	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pom pt pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 15
So Franklin Process 7%	$1.75	Q	Oct. 9	Sep. 20
Un T Co of Pitts	$30	Q	Oct. 12	Sep. 23
United Spec	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Likelihood of 'Corner' in Corn Passes; September Hits $1.16¾ •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Central Russia To Benefit From Huge Dam Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBESHEV (Samara), U. S. S. R. —Between 150,000 and 200,000 prisoners are gathering near here to work on a dam and two hydroelectric stations, described as one of the largest of its kind in the world.

When completed about 1948, capacity will be 2.5 million kilowatts, compared with Boulder Dam's 1.35 million kilowatts and Grand Coulee's eventual capacity of 1.9 million kilowatts.

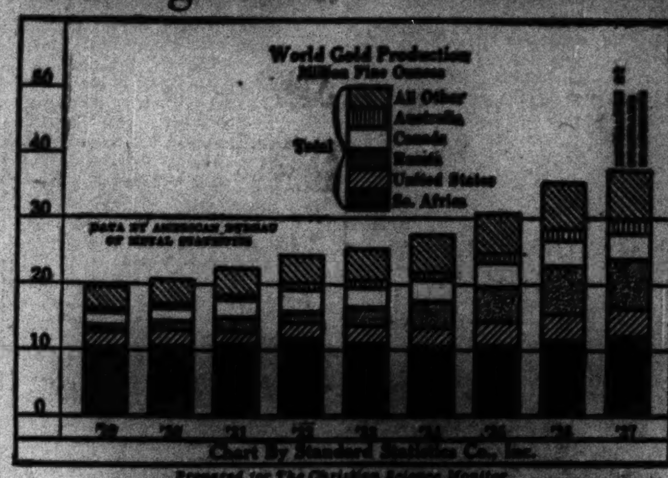
The development was selected as the principal use for prison labor during the third Five-Year Plan. Construction has been entrusted to the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (former GPU), which has become the outstanding builder of Soviet public works.

The Kuibeshev hydroelectric project is a major part of the so-called "Greater Volga Scheme." It is based upon construction of a dam 20 miles above the old city of Samara, which will raise the Volga's waters almost 100 feet. This dam will provide water power for two stations, one at the dam with capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts, and one 45 miles below Kuibeshev at a diversion canal with one million kilowatts. The annual output is estimated at 14,000 million kilowatt hours. This is intended to be a power base for central European Russia.

The project has been selected because it means the economic transformation of central European Russia. It will relieve the strain of providing fuel for expanding industries in a region where fuel is deficient, and often has to be transported for long distances. Power will be carried as far as 650 miles, Prof. A. V. Chaplygin, designer, said. Feasibility of such lines has been proved in the United States, he added.

Of no less importance, he said, is irrigation of the trans-Volga region, which grows high-grade wheat but is subject to frequent droughts. The local rivers are small and dry up in summer, so that irrigation is possible only from the Volga.

Gain in Russian Gold Output Leading Factor in World Trend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant trend in world gold production over the past decade has been the rate at which output in Russia has gained. For the past five years, Russia has displaced Canada and the United States as the world's second largest source of gold.

Prompt Bill-Paying Campaign Aims To Save Retail Buyer Expense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"It pays you to pay your bill promptly," says the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations which is trying to educate its members' customers, by process of reason, to the advantage of writing checks early in the month.

Not that it wants to end the charge-account habit, nor even the time-payment custom, which some stores have introduced to encourage installment buying. It wants to show patrons of these stores that such accommodations can be seriously abused, and that in the end it is the customer who foots the bill for delayed payments.

Taking the buying public into its confidence, the federation shows that huge sums are involved in credit transactions and that the additional expense is bound to increase prices.

"The retailer gets his money from open accounts in about two months on the average, and from installment accounts in about seven months," the Federation explains. "Outstanding open accounts averaged $1,400,000,000 in 1936. A simple interest charge of 6 per cent on that amount would total $84,000,000 or a proportionate cost of 1 per cent of the total open account sales for the year.

"For installment sales, the average amount outstanding was $3,000,000,000, or about 2 per cent of the total sales."

Additional items of expense are incurred through bad accounts and from return of merchandise occasioned by over-extension of credit to the customer, the Federation points out.

"The major result of such a study of time-payment selling," concludes the Federation, "is the obvious need for closer co-operation between retailer and customer in bringing costs down. Both have a common purpose in the elimination of waste whatever be the reason for it."

September Corn Price Reaches New High Level for the Season

Weekly Grain Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—September corn operations here during the last week have overshadowed developments in other grains. Earlier indications that the option might be technically "cornered" have disappeared. Prices for the September delivery have worked irregularly upward to a new high for the season, selling at $1.16¾, while the major trend for the week in other grains was downward until late in the week. All deliveries of wheat made new lows on the crop, although on Friday prices advanced again.

In corn the scarcity of old crop grain is still the outstanding factor, and although about 700,000 bu. of old corn has been bought to come to Chicago, the market has still been tight. These purchases, however, would indicate fair deliveries late in the month. Incidentally, the best evidence of the genuine scarcity of corn is the fact that several cargoes of Argentina corn arrived in Chicago for the use of industries, which, in some cases, paid more for it laid down here than the present price of September.

Sources Prove Undependable

Shorts apparently counted on finding more generous supplies back in the country, but if any large stock exists it has been pretty well concealed. It is hardly likely that much new corn will be well matured in time for delivery.

One of the leading cash interests of the country is credited with being the principal long in September corn, and presumably is eager for delivery to fill merchandising requirements. Local operators have been short, and both sides have been extremely stubborn. The reduction in the open interest in September has been decidedly slow, and at the close of business Thursday, it still totaled 13,442,000 bu.

New crop corn deliveries have been heavy, the December selling down to 62c, but there was a fair recovery from the low spots, and fairly active commission absorption has been in evidence on the theory that the first run of new corn will find numerous and active buyers, in as much as there will be little old corn to supply the industrial needs, while the Argentina shipments to this country are nearly finished.

Liquidation in wheat has been drastic most of the time, but on the declines of mid-week or later, the pressure diminished, and there did not appear to be much stop-loss selling. Export business improved moderately, although United States exporters are still handicapped by the small number of grain boats available, and the exorbitant freight rates, especially from the Gulf. Canadian rates are high, but not so stiff as at the Gulf.

Selling influences causing the decline included large domestic receipts and a lack of active export buying on this side, and pressure of Russian wheat offers on foreign markets, indications of a larger Australian crop, and an abundance of native wheat offerings in the European markets. Russian shipments so far have not been indicative of any burdensome load, and late cables have emphasized the fact that much of the recent chartering of boats for grain from Russia has been for barley and other grains. World's shipments continue light, and the supply on passage is extremely small.

War scares were effective for a time in causing speculative buying, but failed to boost export sales of North American wheat to any great extent, which indicated that war is still regarded as remote.

However, the war situation is always in the background as a potentially bullish feature, especially as it is still deemed likely that all nations will need to maintain fair wheat reserve supplies.

A rather significant feature of the recent liquidating movement in wheat, with the closing out of September contracts in a big way, has been the fact that September is now at no greater discount under December than several weeks ago.

Moreover, cash premiums also have been well maintained, suggesting that mills are still eager to accumulate stocks of the better grades of wheat.

This point was emphasized by the visible statement Monday which showed surprisingly large decreases at many points, although large arrivals Northwest caused another increase in the total stock.

SEC Registrations Revive; $69,790,000 Of New Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Five registrations for issues of new securities, aggregating $69,790,000, are reported by the Securities and Exchange Commission, after what has been a desultory period along this line.

The largest was by the Central New York Power Corporation of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly the Niagara Hudson Public Service Corporation. The filing covered an issue of $48,364,000 of general mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, Series B, due on Oct. 1, 1962, proceeds to go for new construction and for retirement of securities of subsidiaries bearing higher interest.

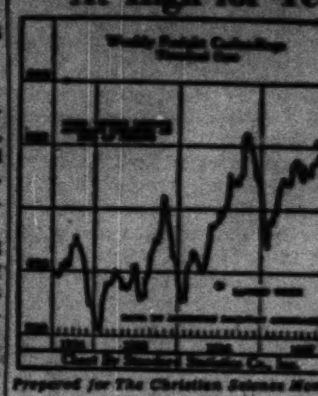
The Idaho Power Company, Boise, Idaho, filed covering $18,000,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due on Oct. 1, 1967. Of the proceeds, $13,650,000 will be used for redemption on Jan. 1, 1938, at 105 and accrued interest of $13,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds due on Jan. 1, 1947.

Investors Fund C, Inc., Jersey City, an investment trust, filed covering 200,000 investment shares to be offered at the market for an estimated $3,176,000, the proceeds to be used for investment.

The Crusader Aircraft Corporation, Denver, manufacturer of airplanes and accessories, filed covering 2,500,000 $1-par value common shares under a plan of reorganization. Of the total, $1,850,000 shares will be offered at $1 a share, the proceeds to be used for buildings, machinery, equipment, development, sales promotion and working capital.

International Cinema, Inc., Los Angeles filed covering 50,000 shares of $5-par value 7 per cent cumulative convertible Class A common stock, to be offered at 5 a share, and 100,000 shares of $1-par value common, to be reserved for conversion of the Class A common.

Freight Carloadings At High for Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Weekly freight carloadings have passed the 800,000 mark for the first time this year. A few more weeks should be allowed, however, before assuming that a strong extra-seasonal rise is under way.

McNinch Has Plan To Rid Utilities Of Interlocking Boards

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Power Commission gave the starting signal for a six-month inquiry into interlocking directorate among public utility companies.

"We intend to invoke the full power of the law to rid the electric industry of all unlawful intercorporate dealings and profiteering," he said.

He mentioned, as typical of the firms to be investigated, the Electric Bond and Share Company and the American Water Works and Electric Company.

Mr. McNinch also announced, without criticism of their connections, that seven officials of the Associated Gas and Electric System had withdrawn their applications for permission to hold offices of directorships in more than one affiliated company.

Farmers Assured Of Stable Prices, Says Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Fairly well maintained" consumer buying power and demand for farm products during the last quarter of this year, is the assurance given to farmers by the United States Agriculture Department.

Although business activity has slackened recently, there is normally a "lag between changes in business activity and in consumer incomes and demand for farm products," add the government economists.

They declare that "the pick-up in industrial activity which usually occurs in the fall may be less than was anticipated by most forecasters a month ago; there may even be some further recession." But several "bright spots" also are cited in the business outlook, including "the settlement of many labor controversies and the sustained farm buying power."

The recent decline in the general level of wholesale prices was attributed largely to a drop of 7 per cent in prices of farm products, particularly in grain and cotton prices. Wholesale prices in the major foreign countries also have weakened since early August.

The Federal Bureau of Economics said that the trend of market prices of farm products in the United States since mid-August indicates a lower general level of prices received by farmers in mid-September compared with mid-August. Principal declines have been in prices of cotton, grains, and hogs.

Wheat Values Rise On Upturns Abroad

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Advancing wheat prices here today reflected a moderate upturn at Liverpool. Need of rain in Argentina and a good trade in Russian wheat in the United Kingdom were factors.

September corn declined, but the market continued to act tight and trade was small.

Opening ⅛-¾ higher, September 1.04, December 1.05-.05¼, wheat later showed little change. Corn started ¾ higher to 1¼ lower, September 1.12-13, December 63, and later was unsettled.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: There may be some disappointment registered over the delay in reaching a rail wage agreement, thus temporarily interrupting the trend toward a more normal retracement of the ground lost during the past month.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York: With all three of the major average groups having now completed the normal rally to be expected following a climax, we believe it is conservative to give the market time to prove that it can hold the next reaction within secondary limits. We believe the market will succeed in doing this, but are willing to wait for conclusive evidence in view of the fact that the immediate technical position has been weakened by the rallying tendencies of the past three days.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: We feel that a thorough test of recent lows may be necessary before the market will be in a position to start its anticipated rally from current levels.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Without the help of stimulating rail or other news, it would appear more likely that the market spend more time in sidewise backing and filling comfortably above the recent lows before the technical setting is again ripe for resumption of the recovery movement in a substantial manner.

Southgate & Co., Boston: The strength in governments is now holding high-grade bonds firmly, and should continue to do so during the immediate, if not the more distant, future.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	-2.2	-1.1	-.6	-1.5
Saturday	82.3	29.4	37.7	57.7
Previous day	84.5	30.5	38.3	59.2
Month ago	96.4	37.7	42.6	67.9
Year ago	90.5	41.1	51.9	68.4
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	82.3	29.2	37.5	57.7
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	56.7
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1937 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	-.3	-.1	-.2	+.2
Saturday	86.2	101.9	95.5	70.9
Previous day	86.5	102.0	95.7	70.7
Month ago	90.2	103.0	98.0	70.9
Year ago	96.3	103.4	102.6	70.3
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	85.7	101.6	95.5	69.6
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	106.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	109.8	Prev. day	109.9
Month ago	110.5	Year ago	112.7
1937 high	113.7	1937 low	108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 5 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	104.0	103.8	104.0
January	104.0	104.0	103.9B
February	104.0	104.0	104.0B
March	104.0	103.8	103.9B
May	103.8	103.8	103.9B
July	103.5	103.5	103.6B

B—Bid.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	62	149
Declines	571	470
Unchanged	106	160
Total issues	739	779

Boston Stocks

	Am Pneumt pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	106	106	106	106
8.75	Bos & Albany	119	118	118	119
5.00	Bos Elevated	56	55½	56	56
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	23	23	23	23
	Bos & Me pr pf	22	22	22	22
.50a	Copper Range	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9½
8.00	Edison Elec	129	128½	129	129
1.00b	Emp Group	19	19	19	19
1.87½d	Fi Nat Stores	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
..	Isle Royle	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	Maine Cent	12	11½	11½	12
..	Maine Cent pf	35¼	35	35	..
2.00	Mergenthaler	35	35	35	36
..	Narr Rac A	5½	4⅞	5⅛	5½
..	Nat Tunnel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3¼
3.35d	N E Tel & Tel	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	115
	North Butte	90c	90c	90c	90c
3.50a	Old Colony	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
1.00d	Pac Mills	20¼	20	20⅛	21
	Quincy Min	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
.80b	Reece But H	23	23	23	23½
.20	Reece Fold M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
	Sulliv Mach	14½	14	14	15
.70d	Torrington	35	35	35	34¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	79	78⅛	78⅛	79
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	40
	Utah M & T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½

a—Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	1.04	1.04⅛	1.03	1.03⅛	—.00¼
Dec.	1.05¼	1.05¼	1.04	1.04⅛	—.00⅜
May	1.07	1.07⅛	1.06	1.06⅛	—.00⅜
Corn					
Sept.	1.13	1.13	1.06B	1.06¾	—.03
Dec.	.63	.63⅜	.63	.63⅛	+.00⅛
May	.63½	.64	.63⅜	.63⅝	
Oats					
Sept.	.31½	.31½	.31¼	.31¼	
Dec.	.30⅝	.30⅝	.30½	.30½	+.00⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.82	.82	.81	.81	—.00⅜
Dec.	.80½	.80½	.79	.79	—.00¼

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	8.85	8.87	8.81	8.87	+.04
Dec.	8.76	8.76	8.71	8.75	—.01
Jan.	8.80	8.81	8.76	8.78	—.02
Mar.	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.88	—.03
May	8.99	9.00	8.95	8.98	—.01
July	9.07	9.09	9.04	9.09	+.03

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.	5.14	5.14	5.10	5.10	—.03
Jan.	5.21	5.22	5.18	5.18	—.02
Mar.	5.26	5.27	5.23	5.23	—.03
May	5.31	5.32	5.28	5.28	—.03

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on September 16: Receipts, $154,493,554; expenditures, $220,555,055; balance, $2,995,536,913; customs receipts for the month, $18,736,229; receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,300,854,237; expenditures, $1,645,715,162, including $456,796,002 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $344,860,925; gross debt, $37,110,024,214 a decrease of $94,205,882 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,654,003,580, including $1,122,537,723 of inactive gold.

Pacific American Fisheries

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Stock Exchange was notified by Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., of the proposed creation of 100,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred $100-par stock.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.25	105.25	105.25
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
2	3⅜s '47-53	106.26	106.26	106.26
2	3¼s '45-43	106.1	106.1	106.1
2	3¼s '46-44	106.	105.29	105.29
5	4s '54-44	111.9	111.9	111.9
1	4s '54-44 reg	111.5	111.5	111.5
3	2¾s '47-45	102.9	102.9	102.9
15	3s '48-46	103.28	103.28	103.28
1	3⅛s '49-46	104.11	104.11	104.11
6	4¼s '52-47	116.	115.28	116.
9	2¾s '51-48	100.15	100.15	100.15
6	2½s '53-49	98.6	98.2	98.2
8	2¾s '54-51	99.26	99.25	99.25
10	3s '55-51	102.23	102.19	102.19
19	2⅞s '60-55	100.20	100.18	100.20
16	2¾s '59-56	99.22	99.22	99.22
	Home Owners Loan			
3	2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.20	100.20
10	2¼s '44-42	100.10	100.10	100.10
12	3s '52-44	102.13	102.13	102.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Alleghany 5s '44	83	83	83
1	Alleghany 5s '49	73	73	73
37	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	42	42
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
8	Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68¼	68¼
4	AmIGCh 5½s '49	105½	105¼	105⅜
6	Am Int 5½s '49	105	104⅝	105
2	AmT&T 5½s '43	113	113	113
14	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99¾	99⅛	99¼
66	AmT&T cv 4½s '39	103⅝	103	103¼
4	AmT&T 3¼s '61	99¾	99⅝	99¾
7	Am T Fdrs cv '50	113	112½	112½
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
20	Ana Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5	Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
18	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98	98
3	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95	103	103	103
4	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	At&Cha AL 4½s '44	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
15	A C Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
13	A C Line 4½s '64	86¾	86½	86½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39	39	39
7	AtGu&WI 5s '59	68½	68½	68½
1	Bald Loco 5s '40	104	104	104
14	B&O rfg 6s '95	80	79½	79½
39	B&O 1st 5s '48	105	104¼	104¼
16	B&O rfg 5s '95	66¾	66½	66½
9	B&O 5s '96 F	66¼	66	66¼
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	66¼	65½	65½
28	B&O cv 4½s '60	58¼	57¼	57¼
29	B&O 4s '48	99¼	99	99
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	B&O 5s 'S W '50	90	90	90
2	Bang & A cn 4s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
12	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104⅛	103½	103½
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Bost&Me 5s '67	66	66	66
2	Bklyn Ed 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
12	Bklyn Man T 4½s '66	71	71	71
15	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	114¼	113½	114¼
4	Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¼	94¾
3	Bklyn U G 5s '57B	106¼	106	106
1	Bur C R&No 5s '34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Bush Term 4s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
3	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅝	113½	113⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113	113	113
1	Can Pac 5s '54	107	107	107
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
5	Can Pac 5s perp	95	95	95
2	Caro C&O 5s '38	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Cen Fdry 6s '41	112	112	112
1	Cein Fdry 5s '41	86½	86½	86½
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	20½	20½	20½
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Cen RR of NJ 5s '87	48	48	48
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	44	43	44
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	119	119	119
1	Certain td 5½s '48	74	74	74
1	C&O 3½s '96D	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¼	96¼	96¼
9	Chi&EIll 5s '51	23⅝	22¾	22¾
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	23	22	22
9	Chi Gt West 4s '59	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
45	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6¼	5⅞	6
28	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	5⅞	6
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	45	45	45
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	42	42	42
3	CRI & P 4½s '52A	14	13¾	13¾
3	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	13½	13½	13½
12	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8	7½	7½
3	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	12¾	12	12¾
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
8	Childs Co 5s '43	79⅛	78	78
1	Cin G&El 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Cin Un Term 3¾s '71	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	87	87	87
11	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	ClevUn Term 5s '73	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Col & So 4½s '80	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3	Columbia G 5s '52 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	Col R Pw&L 4s '65	106	105⅞	105⅞
1	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3¾s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Con Riv Pw 3¾s '61	105	105	105
2	Con Coal Del 5s '60	68	68	68
13	Con Edis 3½s '46	105¼	105	105¼
41	Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101⅛
10	Consum Pw 3¼s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛
4	Container Cor 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Container 5s '43	100⅛	100	100⅛
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42½	42½	42½
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	54½	54½	54½
3	Cuba R R 5s '46	47	47	47
3	Cuba R R 5s '42	47½	47	47
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
2	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	81½	81½	81½
1	Del P&L 4½s '69	103	103	103
2	D & R G 4s '36	21	21	21
12	D&R G W 5s '55 asd	11½	11½	11½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106	106	106
12	Erie rfg 5s '67	65⅛	64½	65
12	Erie rfg 5s '75	64½	64½	64⅝
12	Erie 1st 4s '96	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	72	71	71
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
16	Fla E Cst 5s '74	11	10½	10½
2	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73	73	73
17	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Goodrich 6s '45	103⅝	103	103⅝
8	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104½	105
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	107	107	107
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	102½	102½	102½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	101½	101½	101½
86	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	115¾	115	115½
27	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106	105¾	106
4	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
8	Gulf M & N 5s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41½	41½	41½
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	61¼	61	61
6	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	25	25	25
7	Ill Cen 4s '55	68	67¾	67¾
10	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52½	52¼	52¼
1	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	104	104	104
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	66	66	66
6	Interb RTr 7s '32	66¼	66	66¼
15	Interb RTr 6s '32	20¾	20	20
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63	62	62
36	Interlake Iron 4s '47	96¾	96	96
12	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	9	9	9
16	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75⅜	74⅛	74¾
9	Int Paper 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87	87	87
1	Int T&T 5s '55	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1	Jones&L Stl 4¼s '61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1	KC South 5s '50	78	78	78
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	LacGas 5s '42A	52	52	52
3	LacGas 5½s '53	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Lautaro Nit inc 75	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Leh ValCoal 5s '74	40	40	40
4	KresgeFound 3½s '47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7	LehVal 4½s 2003	47½	47¼	47¼
2	Lehi Val 4s 2003	52	51¼	51¼
6	Leh Val 4s 2003	44¼	43¾	43¾
18	Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
15	Loews 4½s '46	100	99⅞	100
2	LongIsl rfg 4s '49st	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	126	126	126
6	Louis&Ark 5s '69	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
3	Louis&N un 4s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
19	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	91½	91⅜	91½
1	MaineCen 4s '45	100	100	100
3	ManhatRy 2d4s'2013	16¾	16¾	16¾
4	McKes&Rob5½s'50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Mead Corp 6s'45A	104	104	104
1	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	MKTex5s 62A	58	58	58
10	MKTex 1st 4s'90	80	80	80
5	MoPac 5¼s'49	9	9	9
5	MoPac 5s'65A	32¼	32¼	32¼
14	MoPac 5s'77F	32½	32	32½
7	MoPac 5s'78G	32¼	32¼	32¼
5	MoPac 5s '80H	32½	32½	32½
4	MoPac 5s'81I	32¼	32¼	32¼
3	MoPac 5s'81I ct	30¼	30	30
2	MoPac) gen 4s'75	12¼	12⅛	12¼
10	Mob&O 4½s'77	24	24	24
3	MonWPaPS 4½s'60	105¾	105½	105½
1	Mor&Essex 5s'55	90	90	90
5	Mor&Essex4½s'55	79½	79½	79½
8	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
5	NatDistPr 4½s'45	105	105	105
2	Natl Steel 4s'65	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
4	Newark Gas 5s'48	118¼	118¼	118¼
7	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
2	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	95	59	95
10	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	93	93	93
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	46¼	46¼	46⅜
14	NO Tex&M 5s'54B	45½	45	45
5	NY&Q'nsE&P3½s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	NYC & rfg 5s2013	92	91½	92
3	NYC 4½s2013 A	82¼	81½	82¼
17	NYC cn 4s'98	94¼	94¼	94¼
16	NYC 3¾s'46	101⅜	101¼	101¼
10	47 NYC 3¼s '52	102	101½	101½
10	NYC&HR 4½s2013	82	81½	81½
1	NYC & HR 4s'42	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	NYC&HR 3½s'97	96½	95⅝	95⅝
7	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	88	88	88
11	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	88⅛	8½	88⅛
2	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	78½	78	78
2	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	102½	101⅛	102½
62	NY Ch&StL 4s'37	101 21-32	101¼	101¼
12	NY Dock Co 5s'38	49	46½	46½
2	NY Dock 5s'38 ct	50	50	50
8	NY Dock Co 4s'51	49⅜	48	49⅜
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101⅛	101¼	101¼
31	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	33½	32	32
5	NYNH&H 4½s'67	33	33	33
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	30	30	30
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	30	30	30
8	NYNH&H 4s '57	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜
8	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
20	NY Steam 5s '56	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
11	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	25	22½	22½
11	NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	NY Tel 3½s '67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	9⅛	9	9⅛
3	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	96	96	96
10	Norf & W 4s '96	117⅛	117	117
6	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '60C	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
41	Nor Pac 6s 2047	108⅛	107⅛	107⅜
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	94½	94½	94½
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	89½	89½	89½
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	102½	102	102½
3	Nor Pac 3s 0247	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103¼	103½
6	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Otis Steel 4½s '62	90½	90	90½
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1	Pac G & E 3½s '66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105⅝	105¼	105¼
10	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	96½	96½	96½
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5	Panhandle E P L 4s'52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Para Pict 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
3	Para Pict 3¼s '47	86¼	86⅛	86¼
2	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	97½	97½	97½
8	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100⅜	100¼	100¼
15	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99⅛	99	99
6	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106	105¾	105¾
7	Pen RR 3⅜s '70	98⅛	98	98
39	Pen RR 3¼s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
5	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4	Pere Marq 5s '56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
75	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111¼	110	110
8	Phila Co 5s '67	96½	96⅛	96¼
5	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Phil Read C & I 6s '49	8⅝	8½	8⅝
3	Ph Read C & I 5s '73	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	17	17	17
1	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108	108	108
11	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58¼	58	58
13	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	16½	16	16
1	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103⅝	103¼	103¼
29	Republic Steel 5½s '54	114	112⅛	112⅛
2	Republic Steel 4½s61	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
3	Republic Steel 4½s '56	96	95½	95½
2	Republic Steel 4½s '50	135	135	135
10	Revere Cop & B4½s56	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	63	63⅛	63
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	31	31	31
1	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	RI Ark & La 4½s '34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Safeway Strs 4s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	101½	101½	101½
1	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1	St L S F 5s '50	18	18	18
6	St L S F 4½s '78	17⅛	17	17
15	StLSF4½s'78ct st	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
12	St L S F 4s '50 A	18	17½	17½
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	16½	16½	16½
5	St Paul Un Dep 5s72	119	119	119
4	SA&A Pass 4s '43	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
12	Seab A L cn 6s '45	14¾	14½	14½
31	Set A L 6s '45 ct	14½	14	14
3	Set A L aj 5s '49	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5	Sea A L 4s '50 st	21½	21½	21½
5	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	11½	11½	11½
8	Sea-All Fla 6s35A ct	7½	7½	7½
3	Shar Steel 4½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
22	Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	71	71	71
2	Simmons 4s '52	97¼	96½	96½
5	Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
8	Sou Pac 4½s '68	77¾	77	77
10	Sou Pac 4½s '81	77	76½	76½
19	So Pac 4½s '69	77	76⅞	76⅞
13	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104⅛	103½	103½
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	86	86	86
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	86	86	86
3	So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	South Ry 6½s '56	86	85½	85½
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	82½	82½	82½
17	South Ry cn 5s '94	102	101¾	101¾
9	South Ry gen 4s '56	65¼	65	65
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
9	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Studebaker 6s cv '45	95⅛	94	94
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	100	100	100
11	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103¾	103¾
5	Tex & N Orls 5s '43	107	107	107
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Third Ave aj 5s '60	10	10	10
4	Tide Wat As O 3½s'52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	T St L & W 4s '50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108	107⅛	107⅛
7	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	94	94	94
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	94	94	94
6	US Pipe & Fdy 3½s'46	112½	112¼	112¼
9	US Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17	Utah P&L 5s '44	97¾	96½	96½
18	Util P&L 5½s '47	48	47½	47½
29	Util P&L 5s '59	47½	46½	47
1	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	17½	17½	17½
6	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108	107⅞	108
2	Va Ir C & C 5s '49	48	48	48
10	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5	Wabash 2d 5s '39	57	55¼	55¼
8	Wabash 5s '76 B	21	20	21
4	Walwrth 4s '55	82⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2	Warner Bros 6s '39	90½	90	90
5	Warner Quinl 6s '39	51⅛	51⅜	51¾
39	West Md 4s '52	100	99⅝	99⅝
1	West Pac 5s '46 asd	25	25	25
5	Western Un 5s '51	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
13	Western Un 5s '60	78	78	78
3	Western Un 4½s '50	75⅜	75¾	75¾
10	West Shore 4s 2361	87	87	87
20	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	81	81	81
3	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	11½	11½	11½
10	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅝	101⅞	101⅞
	Foreign Bonds			
6	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85½	84½	84½
2	Antioquia 7s '45A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100¼	100¼
28	Argentine 4s '72	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
4	Argentine 4s '72 new	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
3	Argentine 4½s '71	102	101½	101½
1	Arg 6s 1960 May	100½	100½	100½
1	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100	100	100
4	Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9	Australia 5s '55	107½	107½	107½
4	Australia 4½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4	Bavaria 6½s '45	20	20	20
1	Belgium 7s '55	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2	Belgium 6s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Brazil 8s '41	46	45⅞	45⅞
12	Brazil 6½s '26-57	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
11	Brazil 6½s '27-57	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
4	Brasil C Ry El 7s '52	37⅝	37	37⅝
8	Brisbane 5s '57	102¾	102½	102½
2	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	BuenA4¾s4¾sApr76	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	82	81	82
6	Canada 5s '52	113⅝	113	113
6	Canada 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Canada 3s '67	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	Canada 2½s '45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
12	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17	17	17
1	Chile 6s '60	18½	18½	18½
14	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3	Chile 6s '61 Sept	18½	18½	18½
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	14½	14½	14½
7	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25	24⅝	24⅝
8	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25	25	25
5	Copenhag 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Copenhag 4½s '53	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
1	Cordoba City 7s '57	85	85	85
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96	96	96
5	Cuba 5½s '45	88	87¾	88
1	Czecho 8s '51	104	104	104
16	Denmark 6s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Denmark 4½s '62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	El Salvador 8s '48ct	56½	56⅛	56⅛
2	French 7½s'41 unst	100	100	100
6	GerGov 5½s'65	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
8	Ger Govt 7s '49	30⅛	30	30
4	Ger Gen El 7s '45	39¼	39¼	39¼
2	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	71	71	71
34	Italy 7s 1951	84¼	83¾	84¼
10	Japan 6½s '54	86½	85¾	85¾
5	Japan 5½s '65	69½	69¼	69½
1	Mex 10 4s asd '45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4	Milan City 6½s '52	71½	71	71
8	Nord Ry 6½s '50	99⅝	99	99
1	Norway 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Norway 4¼s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9	Norway 4s '63	101	100½	100⅝
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	65	65	65
2	Oslo City 4½s '55	102	102	102
4	Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4	Peru 7s '59	17	16⅛	16⅞
14	Peru 1st 6s '60	16	16	15⅞
6	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	15⅝	15½	15½
6	Poland 8s '50	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1	Poland 6s '40	60½	60½	60½
1	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝

1	Queensld 7s '41	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3	Rio de Jan 8s '46	26⅝	26½	26⅝
11	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	22⅝	21⅝	22½
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	27⅝	27B	27⅝
4	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	22⅝	22	22
4	Rome 6½s '52	71½	71	71½
1	Roumania Inst 7s '59	40½	40½	40½
6	Sao Paul City6½s'57	22½	22	22½
3	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5	Sao Paulo St 8s '36	38	37½	37½
2	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	26½	26½	26½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	93	93	93
12	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	23½	23	23
1	Serbs Cts El 7s '62	28½	28½	28½
4	Tokyo City 5½s '61	63½	63	63½
33	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	66	64½	65⅝
2	Uruguay 8s '46	65	65	65
5	Uruguay 6s '60	64¼	63¾	64¼
3	Warsaw City 7s '58	53	53	53
6	Yokohama 6s '61	65¾	65½	65¾

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,357,650; previous day, 6,148,850; week ago, 5,479,800; year ago, 7,483,000; two years ago, 5,941,000 Jan. 1 to date, (estimated) 2,114,846,000; year ago, 2,467,008,000, two years ago, 2,407,134,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	4	4	4
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	69	67½	67½
100	Allen & Fisher	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Alum Co Am	126	123	123
100	Alum Goods (¾g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Alum Ind (.40)	5½	5½	5½
100	Alum Ltd	93	93	93
300	Am Airlines	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
20	Am Book (4)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Am Cap pf (2½k)	30	30	30
700	Am Centrifugal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	32	30	32
100	A CP&LAww (2¾h)	31½	31½	31½
200	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	30	28½	29
100	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Am G&El (1.40)	30	29⅝	29⅝
50	Am G&E pf (6)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
300	Am Gen	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	24	24	24
900	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1¼	1¼
100	Am Meter (1½g)	32	32	32
1100	Am Sup Power	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Am Sup P pf	23	23	23
100	Arc Rad Tube	1	1	1
1000	Ark Nat Gas ¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
3000	Ark Nat Gas A	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	7½	7½	7½
400	Ash Oil & R (.40)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Asso G & El A	2	2	2
100	Asso G&El pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2100	Asso G&El war	3-32	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	6	6	6
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply (1¼g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
900	Automat Prod	4	3¾	4
200	Avery & Sons (.60g)	12	11½	11½
10	Axton Fis A	22	22	22
25	Babcock & Wil (4)	97½	97½	97½
900	Baldwin Loc war	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (½a)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Bath Iron W (6%f)	7	7	7
200	Bell Airc	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
100	Bellanca Airc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Berk & Gay Furn	1½	1½	1½
400	Berk & G F war	¾	¾	¾
500	Bliss E W	11½	10⅞	10⅞
100	Bliss & L (2a)	33	33	33
50	Brown Bilt H 1pf	16	16	16
300	Brown Bilt H 2pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Bras T&L (.90g)	20⅞	20½	20⅞
100	Breeze Corp	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Brewster Aero	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	14⅛	14	14
100	Brill A	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Brill B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Brit Col Pow A (2)	33½	33½	33½
50	Brown Co pf	60	60	60
100	Brown F Dist	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	23¾	23	23¾
500	Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Can Car & Fdy pf	24½	24½	24½
800	Can Marc Wire	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Carib Syn (½h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
600	Carnegie Met	2	2	2
1000	Carrier Corp	43	42½	42½
60	Carter (JW)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
500	Casco Prod (2¾g)	20½	19¼	20
25	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	113	113	113
1300	Cen St El	1	⅞	⅞
100	Cen St E cv pf	11	11	11
200	Centrif Pi (.40)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Chesebro (4a)	109	108	108
300	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	53	52	52
400	Chi Riv&Mach (¾g)	14¼	14	14
200	Chief Cons	1/16	1/16	1/16
25	Childs pf	62	62	62
9600	Cities Service	2½	2⅜	2⅜
300	Cit Serv pf	33½	33	33
600	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	8⅛	8	8
1200	Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2	2
100	Cleve El Ill (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
600	Cleve Tract	10⅞	10	10¼
100	Club Al Uten	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Colon Develop	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Colum O & G	5⅞	5¾	5¾
1000	Comwlth Edis	28¼	27	27
300	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Cons Biscuit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1400	Cons Cop Min	7⅞	7½	7⅝
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72¾	72¾	72¾
200	Cons Gas Ut war	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Cons Gas Ut war	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Cons Mng & S (1½g)	70	70	70
200	Cons Ret Strs	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	2	2	2
400	Cons Stl Corp	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Cont Roll & Stl	16	15	15
100	Cont Secur	7	7	7
400	Cooper-Bess	13½	13	13
4400	Cord Corp	3⅛	3	3
100	Corroon & Rey	4	4	4
100	Cosden Petro pf	21	21	21
2000	Creole Pet (½g)	28¾	28¼	28½
300	Crocker Wh	10¼	10	10
3000	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crown C Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Darby Pet (½)	10	10	10
50	Dayton Rub A (4k)	23	23	23
200	Derby Oil	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Domin St & Coal	17	17	17
500	Egle Pich Lead (.30g)	16⅞	16¼	16¼
200	East Gas & F	4⅞	4¾	4¾
50	East G&F 6% pf (3)	42	42	42
100	El Bond & S pf (6)	66	66	66
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	59	59	59
6800	El Bond & Sh	14⅛	13⅝	13¾
50	Elect Shov Coal pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Electrol vtc	2	2	2
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	32	32	32
100	Emsco D&E quip (1)	11½	11½	11½
100	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Eureka Pipe (4)	30	29	30
500	Evans Wallo	½	½	½
200	Ex-Cell-oCorp (.60g)	14	13⅝	13⅝
300	Fairchild Av	3⅛	3½	3½
100	Pedders Mfg (.85g)	13	13	13
400	Ferro Enm (1⅛e)	32	31	31½
700	Fidelio Brew	1/16	1/16	1/16
10	FireAsPhil (2)	70	70	70
100	Ford M Can A (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	PruehTrail (.30g)	17	17	17
100	Gen Alloys	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Gen Invest	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Gen Tel (1a)	14⅝	14½	14½
100	Gen Tele pf (3)	45½	45½	45½
400	Glen Alden (⅛g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1500	Goldfield Con	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	GrandNatFilms	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Greenf T&D	12½	12	12
100	Groc Str Prod	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1500	Gulf Oil (¾g)	50⅝	48	48⅝
40	GulfStaUt 6pf (6)	88¼	88¼	88¼
300	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hazeltine (3)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	HeclaMin (.70g)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
25	Horn & Hard (2)	30	30	30
100	HudBayM&M (¾g)	25	24⅜	25
700	Humble Oil (1¼g)	74¼	73⅞	74
100	HussmnLigon (1a)	18	18	18
300	Hygrade Fd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Hygrde Sylv (2¾g)	43	43	43
600	Ill Iowa Pow	5¼	5	5¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	IllIowaPow pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Ill zinc (¾g)	23	23	23
100	Imp Oil Can (½a)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Ins CoNAm (2a)	62½	62	62
300	Int Hyd-El pf	22⅝	21¼	21¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Intermat Pet (1⅛a)	32	31⅝	31⅝
200	InterRadio (.85g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1000	InterUtil B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	InterUtil pf	14	14	14
400	Inter Vitamin (½)	4½	4¼	4½
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Ital Superpow A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Jacobs Co (½g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Jeanette Gla	5	5	5
25	J CP&L 5½%pf (5½)	68½	68½	68½
100	Jonas & Naum (.15g)	4	4	4
100	Jones & Lau Stl	65	65	65
100	Kingsb Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Kingston Prod (.40)	4⅛	4	4
600	Kirby Pet	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Kreuger Brew (1½g)	9½	9½	9½
300	Lakey Fdy & M	4⅜	4	4⅛
700	Lehigh C&N (.30)	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
600	Leonard Oil	⅞	¾	¾
4400	Lion Oil (1a)	24⅛	23	23⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch (1½g)	13	13	13
400	Lockheed Airc	10⅝	10¼	10¼
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1700	Louis L & E (.40)	10	9⅝	9⅝
50	Lynch Corp (3g)	44	44	44
100	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Mangel Strs	5	5	5
100	Marion St Show	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1300	Massey Harris	7⅝	7	7
100	Master Elec (1.60)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Merch & Mf A (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Merritt-C & S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	1/16	1/16	1/16
400	MidWest Abr	2	2	2
200	Mock J Voerh (.45g)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1100	Molybdenum	8⅞	8	8
100	Monogram Pict	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Mount City Copper	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Nat Auto Fvtc (1½g)	23	23	23
400	Nat Baking (½a)	9¾	9	9¾
700	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Nat Container (¾g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Nat Mfrs & Strs	5	5	5
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	62¼	62¼	62¼
300	Nat Rub Mch	10	9½	9½
200	Nat Service pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Navarro Oil (.40a)	18½	18⅛	18½
200	Nehi Corp (2g)	43	43	43
100	Nelson (H)	7	7	7
100	Nestle Le Mur A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Neva Cal Elec pf (7)	68	68	68
10	N Eng T&T (4¾g)	114	114	114
550	N J Zinc (2a)	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛
100	Newmnt Min (2¼g)	88	88	88
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
40	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	104	103	103
1800	Niag Hud Pow	10⅛	10	10
25	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	80½	80½	80½
300	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	45⅛	45	45
1100	Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2	2	2
200	Noma Elec (.40g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Nor Am Lt&Pow	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Nor AmL&P pf	48	47½	47½
2	Nor AmRayA (1½g)	37	36⅞	36⅞
100	Nor AmRyB (1½g)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Oilstocks (.40a)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Okla Nat Gas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	26	26	26
100	Overseas Sec (.70g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Pac G&E 1 jg (1½)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	43	43	43
400	Pan-Am Air (1)	51	50¼	50¼
10900	Pantepec Oil	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
400	Park R&R (.80g)	22¼	22	22
100	Pender Gr B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2600	Pennroad (¼e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
20	PaP&L $6 pf (6)	90	87	87
25	PaP&L $7 pf (7)	93	93	93
50	Pepperell (6a)	103	103	103
200	Pharis T&R (.60)	5½	5½	5½
500	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	7	7
10	Pitt&Lake E (4¼g)	74	74	74
100	Pow & Alex (.55g)	7	7	7
200	Prosperity B	11⅛	11	11
60	PSInd $7 pr pf	40	39	39
10	PSInd 6 pf	20	20	20
275	PugSdP $5 (6¼k)	39¾	32	32
50	Pug Sd P $6 pf	17¾	17⅛	17¾
1150	Rayy Conc (1a)	26½	25	25
200	Red Bank Oil	20¾	20½	20½
400	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	33	31½	31½
1400	Reiter-Post	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Rice Stx Dr Gds (¾g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Richmond Rad	3	3	3
200	Root Pet (¼g)	5¾	5½	5½
100	Russeks F Ave (½)	10½	10½	10½
100	Rustless I & S	11	11	11
100	Ryan Cons	4	4	4
200	Ryerson & Haynes	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
500	St Regis Pap	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
100	St Regis Pap pf	96½	96½	96½
100	Seiberling Rub	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Selected Indus	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Seton Leather	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Seversky Airc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Shattuck Denn	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	109⅞	109⅛	109⅛
100	Shrvept-El DPL st	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Silex (¼g)	8	8	8
400	Simmons H & P	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Simplicity Pat (¼g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	289	288	289
100	Sonotone (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Soss Mfg (½)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	So Pen Oil (1½a)	47¼	46⅛	46⅛
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
100	St C&S cv pf (1.60)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
500	St Oil Ky (1a)	19	18⅝	18⅝
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	32	32	32
200	St Pow & Lt	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Stand Prod (1)	14	14	14
200	Stand Stl Sp new	25⅛	25	25
700	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
500	Sterl Al Prod	8	7⅜	7⅜
400	Sterling Inc (.20a)	4	4	4
200	Sullivan Mach	14	13⅝	13⅝
2400	Sunray Oil (.15g)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
300	Taggart	8⅛	8	8
1000	Technicolor (⅛g)	27⅜	27	27
200	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
150	Thew Shovel	22	21½	22
100	Tilo Roof (1)	10	10	10
100	Tob Prod Exp (.15a)	3	3	3
300	Trans-Lux (.20)	3½	3⅜	3½
300	Tubize Chat	15⅛	15	15
100	Tubize Chat A	55	55	55
100	Tung S L pf (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Union Pr F St (.80)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
500	Unit Corp war	¾	¾	¾
7500	Unit Gas	7⅝	7	7⅛
500	Unit Gas pf (7)	105	103½	103½
1000	Unit L&P A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Unit L&P B	5	4⅝	4⅝
800	Unit L&P cv pf	35	33	35
100	Unit Specialts (1.40)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	U S Foil B	10	9⅝	9⅝
200	U S Lines pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	U S Rub Recl	5	5	5
300	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Unit Wall P (.15g)	3⅛	3	3
300	Univ Cons Oil	12	12	12
200	Univ Corp vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Utah P&L pf (2.92k)	56	55½	56

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Util P&L pf	16	16	16
100	Venez Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Waco Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Walker Mln	2	2	2
100	WeisbaumBr (.40a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	78	77½	77½
50	W Tab&Sta (2)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Wil-Low Caf	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Wil-Low Caf pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Wolver Port Cem	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Woolwth Ltd (.539g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
500	Young Stl Door nw	26⅛	25	25
200	Yukon Gold (.12g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	Curb Domestic Bonds			
5	Ala Pw 5s '51	86⅝	86½	86⅝
1	Ala Pw 4½s '67	81½	81½	81½
1	Ala Pw 5s '56	95	95	95
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	88	86	86
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	104	104	104
1	Appal El Pw 5s '56	105	105	105
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102¼	102	102¼
2	Ark P&L 5s '56	96	95	95
8	As Elec 4½s '53	46⅝	46	46⅝
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	70½	70½	70½
2	As G&E 5s '50	45	44¼	44¼
1	As G&E 5s '68	44	44	44
2	As G&E 4½s '48	43½	42¾	43½
2	As G&E 4½s '49C	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3	As T&T 5½s '55A	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
30	Bald L 6s '38 xw st	122	114	115⅛
1	Bell T Can 5s '60C	121	121	121
2	Broad Riv P 5s '54	87¼	86½	86½
5	Can Pac 6s '42	107½	107⅜	107⅜
7	Cen Ill PS 5s '56E	102½	101½	101½
5	Cen Ill PS 5s '68G	101½	101⅛	101½
3	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	98	98	98
1	Cen P&L 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
10	Cen St El 5½s '54	48⅝	48	48⅝
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	52¼	51¾	52
2	Chi Dist E 6s '61B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	60	60	60
24	Cities Ser 5s '50	63¼	62	62
2	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Cities S P&L 5½s '49	60	59	60
9	Cit S Pw 5½s '52	59⅛	58	59⅛
1	Comlth Ed 5s '54B	112	112	112
33	ComwlEd 4s '81F	107	106⅞	106⅞
2	Comw'lEd 3¾s '65H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	ConGEL Ba 3½s '71	102	101½	102
2	ConGBalt 4½s '54	119	119	119
22	DetCGas 5s '50B	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	6	6	6
9	Ea G&F 4s '56A	83¼	83½	83½
1	Edi El Illum 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	ElecP&L 5s 2030	81	81	81
12	EmpO&R 5½s '42	84	83½	83⅝
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
3	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	95½	95⅛	95½
8	Gatin P 5s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6	Geo Pow 5s '67	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3	Glen AldCoal 4s '65	78	73	73
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	92	92	92
1	Idaho Pow 5s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	IllPow&L 5s '56C	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
20	IllPow&L 6s '53	100	99½	100
1	IllPow&L 5½s '54B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	GuarInv 5s '48A	46	46	46
1	Ind E 5s 51C	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	62	62	62
1	IndSo 5s '63A	62	62	62
5	IndnapisGas 5s '52	61½	61	61
7	IndP&L 5s '57A	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Int P Sec 7s '57E	74	74	74
1	IntPSec 7s 52F	69½	69½	69½
7	Inters Pow 6s '52	35½	35	35
14	Inters Pow 5s '57	50¼	50	50
6	IntersPSvc 5s '56D	75¼	75¼	75¼
11	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	70¾	70	70
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
4	IaPubSvc 5s '57	104	104	104
2	KyUtil 6½s '48D	99½	99½	99½
2	KyUtil 5s '61H	83½	83½	83½
1	LakeSupDP 3½s '66A	95½	95½	95½
2	Lib McN&L 5s '42	104½	104½	104½
5	LouP&L 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	MengelCo 4½s '47	101	100	101
5	Milw G Yt 4½s '67	101	100¾	100¾
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	101½	101½	101½
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	76½	76½	76½
1	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83⅝	82¼	82¼
4	New Amst Gas 5s '48	117¼	117¼	117¼
18	N Eng G&E 5s '47	63⅞	63	63
1	N Eng Pow 5s '48	89	89	89
1	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	76	76	76
2	NY Pow&L 4½s '67	107	107	107
5	NY St E&G 4½s '80	100	99⅞	99⅞
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	45	45	45
1	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	100	100	100
1	Nor'west El 6s '45 st	104¼	104	104¼
1	Okla N Gas 4½s '51A	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	68⅝	68	68
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	94	93⅞	94
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	100	100	100
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '50	91	91	91
2	Pen Pub S 6s '47C	107½	107½	107½
5	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	91	91	91
8	Phila El P 5½s '72	111¾	111½	111½
4	Pied El 6½s '60 A	70	70	70
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	67	67	67
21	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103¼	103	103⅛
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 I	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	74	70	70
3	Pug SdP&L 4½s '50 D	62	60	61¾
1	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	100	100	100
1	San Ant PS 5s '58B	105½	105½	105½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	103	103	103
3	Sher-Wyo 6s '47	65⅛	65	65
14	S E P&L 6s 2025A	97	96½	96½
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	So Ind Ry 4s '51	60	60	60
1	So'wes Pub S 6s '45 A	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	62	62	62
1	Stand G&E 6s '51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
21	Tex El S 5s '60	100¾	100⅛	100⅜
4	Tex P&L 5s '56	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	72	71⅞	71⅞
1	Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th ST	73	73	73
4	Unit L&P 6½s '74	70	68	70
5	Unit L&P 6s '75	68⅛	66	66
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	74	73	74
5	Unit L&Ry 6s '73A	64⅛	64	64⅛
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	94⅛	94	94⅛
1	Virg P S 5½s '46A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
4	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	90	90	90
1	Un G&E 5½s '55A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
	Curb Foreign Bonds			
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5	Bogota M Bk 7s '47nw	23½	23⅛	23½
3	Danish Con 5½s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Ercole M El 6½s '53 A	60	60	60
1	Ger C Mun 6s '47	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	It Sup Pow 6s '63 A	57	57	57
3	Lima Peru 6½s '58	17	17	17
2	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	21½	21½	21½
14	Santiago Chile 7s '49	14	14	14
3	Terni Elec 6½s '53	67	67	67

Total stock sales today, Sept. 18 (estimated), 140,000 shares; year ago, 204,285 shares; total bond sales today, Sept. 18 (estimated): $700,000; year ago, $1,226,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Stationery, Personals $1 up. $1. Kikuta Karta, Superfines unnecessary. Boston. Request samples. Terry Studios, 345 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Sensation! Earn money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—5 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doubin, Fitchburg 2-10, Mass.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

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Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-6 rooms for three months' period or longer; $45-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 9th Clearway Street.

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A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly hostesses; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FARM AND GARDEN

101 BULBS GIVEN AWAY

Our large, illustrated catalogue—a true gardening Encyclopaedia—will soon be ready. To compile a list of appropriate addresses of genuine gardening friends, we will send you FREE a nice assortment of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, DAFFODILS, CROCUS, IRIS, ANEMONES, GLADIOLI, etc., etc., 325 bulbs in all, which is sufficient for a wonderful display. It suffices to send us for packing, carriage, etc., a ONE dollar note by registered letter, and to mention your name and full address in block letters. Do not send coins or stamps. Please mention also the name of this paper. Dispatch, carriage paid, all over the world, without increase in price. KWEEKERY TULPENBURG, Postbus C 397, AMSTERDAM-C., HOLLAND, Europe.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—My beautifully furnished $100,000, nine-room home, three master bedrooms, at great sacrifice, 300 So. Roxbury Dr. Phone OX 9024.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS—Broadlooms, best makes, newest colorings-designs; low overhead means savings to you; cash-credit; compare. RUG CLEANERS EXCH., 84 Myrtle Ave. (downtown). Bkln, N.Y.

FARM PRODUCE

APPLES-NATIVE PEACHES—We are now picking fine crop of Wealthy and McIntosh apples. Wealthy apples, 15 lbs. 35c. Adams, Orchard Farm, No. Rd., Chelmsford, Mass.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A-7-ROOM home, beautiful trees and shrubs, 22,150 sq. ft. land, Wellesley Hills; price $8000, rental $60 per month. Write E. P., 215 Auburn St., Auburndale, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE

PIANO FOR SALE—Used upright, $10 cash; purchaser must assume cost of delivery. Malden 3708-W (Mass.).

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE sofa, Sevres Vase, Louis XV Curio Cabinet, Upright Piano, library table, marble bust, bronze electrolier with three lights, oil paintings, etc. M. W. D., 14 Sutherland Rd., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 7655.

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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ARLINGTON, MASS.—General maid, economical cook, small washing, 3 adults in small house; Protestant preferred; references. ARL. 4642-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Family of 3; quiet Long Island home; neat, dependable; $40 per month; references. Box 187, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, experienced, accustomed only to better trade. Circle 7-1171, New York City

NURSEMAID for girls 2½-5½; good home; Great Neck, L. I.; salary $55. Write X-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

RELIABLE mother's helper, fond of children, no laundry, little cooking, live in or out, small college family; references. 560 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass. BEL. 1858-J.

HOMES TO SHARE

Lady, alone, would like to share home, teacher, business woman; conv. New York. Mrs. H. E. Sindall, 1336 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3284.
MRS AMBER C. DOW

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Monitor Movie Guide

Tense Drama of "Souls at Sea" Diffused by Plots and Romance

Annapolis Salute (RKO)—Even the villain is clean cut in this entertaining story of life at the United States Naval Academy where, we gather, romance and future admirals are produced side by side. After overcoming such obstacles as a crafty rival, a stern father and sundry misunderstandings, the nice girl promises to wait five years for the nice boy. James Ellison, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey, Van Heflin.—Family.

Broadway Melody of 1938 (MGM)—Eleanor Powell (when she sticks to her dancing), Buddy Ebsen, George Murphy, Sophie Tucker, Judy Garland, Billy Gilbert and Charles Igor Gorin are clever in their various fields, but this time their efforts have been watered down by too much plot and dialogue. Things are not improved by combining two bearded yarns—the one about the little southern girl with dancing feet and a dark horse, and the other about the theatrical producer whose "angel," on the eve of the big show, ceases to moult dollar bills. In the usual unlikely fashion, all difficulties are overcome and the show goes on. Robert Taylor—Adults and young people.

Forty Naughty Girls (RKO)—Another in the Oscar Piper comedy mystery series, set this time amidst backstage activities of a musical comedy. Just as the supposed murderer is being arrested clues are found to indicate that he is not guilty after all. This occurs a sufficient number of times until the real culprit is apprehended. Entertaining of its genre. James Gleason, Zasu Pitts.—Adults and young people.

It Happened in Hollywood (Columbia)—The title ought to be enough warning to expect almost anything. Even so this story of a cowboy, ousted by the talkies, who stages a comeback after shooting down bandits in a bank he intended to rob, takes a deal of swallowing. Production is on a par with the plot. Richard Dix, Fay Wray, Victor Killian.—Adults and young people.

Killers of the Sea (Grand National)—An unpleasant and brutal picture in which the camera records alleged combats between a man and several large fish of southern waters. Fish can apparently be trained for close-ups. Lowell Thomas delivers the commentary. —Adults.

Lac Aux Dames (Société Films)—"Ladies' Lake" is a curious and disjointed French film. It recounts the romantic difficulties of an attractive young swimming master at an Austrian resort. The acting is effective though several of the characters are but sketchily drawn and motivation is frequently not explained. Technically it is a good piece of work. Simone Simon, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Michel Simon.—Adults.

Le Bonheur (Sopra)—"Happiness," like "Ladies' Lake," is a French film featuring a French player who has since gone to Hollywood, in a story likewise of rather preposterous nature. A movie star falls in love with the anarchist who sought to kill her but he realizes the impossibility of the relationship and withdraws. Excellent acting redeems the story's improbabilities. Charles Boyer, Gaby Morlay, Paulette Dubost, Michel Simon.—Adults.

The Life of Emile Zola (Warner Bros.)—Well sustained biographic study of the French author who imperiled his reputation and well-earned retirement to champion the cause of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the French officer who was sent to Devil's Island for another man's treason. Every element of the production has been handled with care. Paul Muni, Joseph Schildkraut, Gale Sondergaard, Gloria Holden, Donald Crisp, Morris Carnovsky, Vladimir Sokoloff.—Young people and adults.

Mr. Dodd Takes the Air (Warner Bros.)—And Mr. Kenny Baker, radio tenor, takes the screen in his first starring role. The film is from Clarence Buddington Kelland's story about the pitfalls encountered by a small town electrician who becomes the nation's rage as a big time radio crooner. Chiefly aimed at Mr. Baker's following. Frank McHugh, Alice Brady, Gertrude Michael.—Adults and young people.

Souls at Sea (Paramount)—Gary Cooper as the strong, silent seaman in a story based on the trial in 1842 of a sailor who sacrificed some lives and saved others when the packet on which he was crossing from England to America sank. The original narrative, sufficiently dramatic in itself, has been filled out with confusing plot material and incidental romance which weaken its dramatic effectiveness. Acting, photography and shipwreck scenes are effective. George Raft, Frances Dee, Olympe Bradna, Henry Wilcoxon.—Adults and young people.

That Certain Woman (Warner Bros.)—That certain road to Dublin was a four-lane concrete highway compared to the path Edmund Goulding and Warner Brothers have hewn for Bette Davis in her latest vehicle. A gangster's widow braves all for her son and her freedom. There are moments of tense drama but the players are often hard put to hold the plot and situations together. Henry Fonda, Ian Hunter, Donald Crisp, Mary Phillips, Anita Louise.—Adults.

Thin Ice (20th-Fox)—Sonja Henie as a skating instructor who mistakes a prince for a reporter and zooms to fame as the unwitting center of an international crisis. Elaborate ice ballets surround Miss Henie's incredible solo performances on skates. The accompanying story is much more amusing than is customary in pictures of this kind. Tyrone Power, Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn, Alan Hale, Maurice Cass, George Givot, Joan Davis.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Preparation

By pure manners and love of justice, prepare for yourself a place in the blessed kingdom of Peace—Fénelon.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Plautus once made the following remark regarding all that one needs to enjoy life:

"PL AUT SZYX Z BUCDXCDXE FPCE, AUT SZYX XCUTHS DU XCGUA IPLX JPDS."

A Few EX-tra Letters Needed

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below:

E X — — — — —
— E X — — — —
— — E X — — —
— — — E X — —
— — — — E X —
— — — — — E X
— — — — — — E X

1, Accurate. 2, Annoyance. 3, Easy to bend. 4, Adding. 5, Excuses. 6, Short statement from a book (compounded word). 7, Supplementary list of contents.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

B D E M O O R

How Did They Get Across?

A man and his wife, accompanied by their twin boys and a dog, had to cross a stream, but their boat would carry only 160 pounds. The man weighed exactly 160 pounds, and so did his wife. The boys weighed 80 pounds each, and the dog weighed 20 pounds. How did they all get across?

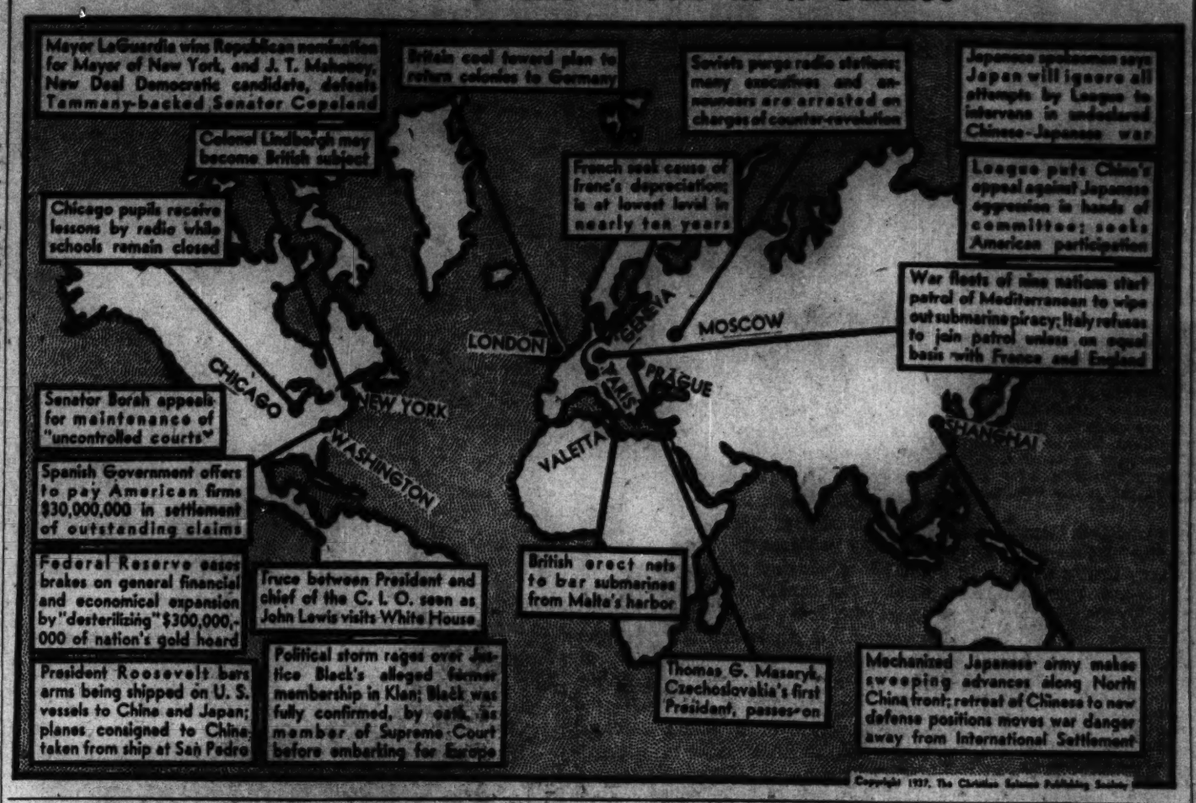
A New Game of "Syno-Grams"

A Los Angeles reader submits something NEW in matching words. Ten words are given, together with their "synonyms." But the trick is to find these "synonyms," for the letters of each one have been transposed to form another word, or anagram. One example has been checked, the correct answer being "battle." See if you can match the others:

1	fight	horse	
2	gathers	thing	
3	curl	tablet (BATTLE)	1
4	jumper	these	
5	rent	easel	
6	peril	ranges	
7	beach	repeal	
8	sail	ranged	
9	darkness	rests	
10	daub	mares	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Mayor LaGuardia wins Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, and J. T. Mahoney, New Deal Democratic candidate, defeats Tammany-backed Senator Copeland
Britain cool toward plan to return colonies to Germany
Soviets purge radio stations; many executives and announcers are arrested on charges of counter-revolution
Japanese spokesman says Japan will ignore all attempts by League to intervene in undeclared Chinese-Japanese war
Colonel Lindbergh may become British subject
French seek cause of franc's depreciation; is at lowest level in nearly ten years
League puts China's appeal against Japanese aggression in hands of committee; seeks American participation
Chicago pupils receive lessons by radio while schools remain closed
War fleets of nine nations start patrol of Mediterranean to wipe out submarine piracy; Italy refuses to join patrol unless on equal basis with France and England
LONDON
MOSCOW
PRAGUE
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
VALETTA
SHANGHAI
Senator Borah appeals for maintenance of "uncontrolled courts"
Spanish Government offers to pay American firms $30,000,000 in settlement of outstanding claims
Federal Reserve eases brakes on general financial and economical expansion by "desterilizing" $300,000,000 of nation's gold hoard
Truce between President and chief of the C. I. O. seen as John Lewis visits White House
British erect nets to bar submarines from Malta's harbor
President Roosevelt bars arms being shipped on U. S. vessels to China and Japan; planes consigned to China taken from ship at San Pedro
Political storm rages over Justice Black's alleged former membership in Klan; Black was fully confirmed, by oath, as member of Supreme Court before embarking for Europe
Thomas G. Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's first President, passes on
Mechanized Japanese army makes sweeping advances along North China front; retreat of Chinese to new defense positions moves war danger away from International Settlement

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Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

His First Book

Henry Wilson, aged eight, son of a poor day-laborer, had a deep love for books, and longed for the day when he might possess at least one volume of his very own.

One day the lad was passing the home of a Mrs. Eastman, when she called him to her and asked, "Can you read, my boy?"

"Yes, pretty well," he replied.

"Then take this book and read for me," she said.

The boy took the volume, which proved to be a copy of the New Testament, and read a whole chapter.

"Now, carry the book home," counseled Mrs. Eastman, "and read it entirely through, and then it shall be yours."

A week later he returned to Mrs. Eastman's home, and to her delighted astonishment, proved that he had fulfilled her request. Thus Henry Wilson earned his first book; and in the years that followed, he bought other volumes out of his meager earnings, first as apprentice-boy, later as a shoemaker. And they were always the best books he could find.

In 1872, he was elected Vice-President of the United States.

Quotation for Today

ALL'S for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise.

—Martin Tupper

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"P'taters is good this morning, madam," said the market gardener, making his usual weekly call.

"Oh, are they?" retorted the customer. "That reminds me. How is it that those you sold me last week were so much smaller at the bottom of the basket than at the top?"

"Well," replied the man "P'taters is growin' so fast now, by the time I get a basketful dug, the last ones is about twice the size of the first."

—Montreal Star

For the Family

"What did you give your baby for his first birthday?" asked Mrs. Richards.

"We opened his money-box," replied her friend, "and gave him a lovely electric iron."—Tit-Bits.

A Word for the G. O. P.

The phonetic spelling of "The Pledge of Allegiance" printed the other day brought in another written version from a school marm—written by a pupil who had learned it orally:

"I pledge a legion to the flag of the United States of America and to the republican for which it stands. One nation, invisible, with liberty and judges for all."—June Provines in the Chicago Tribune.

The Reason

He: "Why do you say you've been shopping when you haven't bought anything?"

She: "For the same reason you say you've been fishing when you haven't caught anything."

—Saturday Evening Post

"He Hasn't Quite Mastered That Part Yet"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Diligence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A young man seeking work, drove to Chicago from Canada in a car which he had assembled himself of odd parts picked up as bargains.

His family knew a couple in Chicago, and to them he went for advice. He was told that there were thousands of young people recently graduated from Chicago schools, who were seeking employment, but that there was always a place for the exercise of diligence, industry, intelligence, honesty, etc., in the business world; that business had need of these qualities; and that every one who exercised them would be rewarded proportionately.

The first evening he was here he was so considerate, well-mannered, and handy about helping with the dishes that the man of the house offered to board him in return for help in painting the house. All during the time of painting, he made himself useful and agreeable in every way possible. Soon he secured temporary employment and regularly sent money home to his mother, attended church every Sunday, and put in all his spare time preparing for a better position.

He now has regular employment and is preparing to attend night school; and the couple look upon him as a happy addition to their home, and are proud that he is setting a good example of industrious young manhood.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abaub—Avoid the *a* sound; the word is pronounced *uh-nor'*.

Alpha, Omega (Rev. 21:6)—The first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet are pronounced *al'-fa* (first *a* short, second, as in *sofa*), and *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *key*, *a* as in *sofa*). Note that the pronunciation *o'-meh-ga* seems to prevail in Britain.

"Amen, and Amen" (Ps. 72:19)—When "Amen" is spoken, especially in America, the *a* is sounded preferably as in *ate*; when it is sung or chanted, the *a* is sounded as in *arm*. Both syllables are stressed.

Although the word is repeated here, the expression should not be tossed off hurriedly. Note that our word came to us from the Hebrew *amen*, "firm, true, faithful" (from *aman*, "to sustain, support"). It gradually came to be used as a solemn ratification of an expression of faith or benediction.

Blessed (Ps. 72:17-19)—The first use of the word in verse 17 is as a passive verb, so it is there pronounced as one syllable. The second use in verse 17, and in each of the other verses, is as a participial adjective, and as such it is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Cessation—*Seh-say'-shun.*

The Latin *cessatio* was applied to "a ceasing, a discontinuance," from *cedere*, "to yield." Since things cease of themselves, "cessation" suggests a leaving off, a stopping of itself.

Confines (noun)—The first syllable is accented in the noun; the second in the verb.

Confirm (Is. 35:3)—The word here renders *'amats*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to be (or make) alert; to establish; to make strong."

Correlated—When the publishers of Webster's were questioned about their phonetic respelling of this word with short *o* they replied: "'Correlated' is now generally pronounced *kor'-re-lat-ed*" (*o* circumflex as in *orb*, first *e* as in *create*, *a* as in *ace*; secondary stress on third syllable).

"Correlate" is evidently a coined word, using the Latin roots *cum*, "with," and *relatum*, a verbal noun from *referee*, "to relate." Its signification is "to have mutual relations, to be intimately connected with." Hence, things which are correlated have a necessary mutual dependence. For example, two correlated ideas are so closely related that the thought of one cannot exist without involving the other; as, "parent" and "child," "cause" and "effect," "mind" and "idea."

Edinburgh—The latest Webster's has shifted from *Ed'-in-bur-o* to *Ed'-in-buh-ruh* (*e* and *i* short, *u*'s clipped-short).

Eternal—According to advices reaching this department, a number of readers are still fumbling the first *e*, which reaches their listeners as a cross between *eh-* and *ih-*. This we are inclined to attribute to an overzealous effort to follow some pedantic dictionary discussions of the relative values of long *e* (as in *key*) and quick-long *e* (as in *debate*).

Of course, quick-long *e* is nothing more—and certainly nothing less—than long *e* in an unaccented syllable. A long *e* is held and allowed to "vanish" through the short *i* sound; while the quick-long *e* is abandoned before the "vanishing" process. Therefore, to sound quick-long *e* with only the concluding *ih*-element of the long *e*, is to violate idiom as well as common sense.

In a word, the difference between long *e* and quick-long *e* is merely a matter of time—of quantity, not quality.

Fountain—End it *-tin*, not *-'n*.

Fruition—*Froo-ish'-un.*

This word comes to us from the Latin *fruitio*, "enjoyment," an extension of *frui*, "to enjoy." It gives us a picture of the fruitage of accomplishment; it goes further than mere "realization," for it suggests the inner satisfaction accompanying a deed well done.

"Fruitage" and "fruition" spring from the same source; but the former may be applied to fruits collectively, to the act of bearing fruit, or, in general, to the product or result of an action. The latter emphasizes the enjoyment which attaches to the fruitage.

Intuition—*In-tu-ish'-un* (*i*'s short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "in," and *tueri*, "to look," were followed quite closely in forming our word; for "intuition" is applied to an immediate penetrating gaze, a looking-in upon, a capacity for knowing by instant perception. It is an innate quality, not one acquired by book learning; and whether it is developed by understanding or experience, or both, may not be easily determined. But it is undoubtedly a fine manifestation of intelligence; and Mind, of course, shines most clearly through the clearest transparency.

Isaiah—In America, *I-zay'-a*; in Britain, *I-zi'-a*.

Jerusalem—Careful readers avoid *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum* and *Juh-roos'-lum*, and sound it *Je-roo'-sa-lem*.

Necessarily, temporarily—Preferably with principal emphasis on first syllable, secondary stress on third.

New—*Noo* betrays that the speaker has never heard of *nu*, or doesn't care.

Real—Two syllables (long *e*, *a* clipped-short).

Sentient—Preferably two syllables, especially in America, *sen'-shent*.

Our word, from Latin *sentire*, "to feel," is used in the sense of "capable of sensation; perceiving with the senses—the physical correlative of consciousness."

Subjective state—Just as "objective state" relates to the actual nature of the object perceived, "subjective state" relates to the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object can only be subjective, for they seem to exist only in the perceiving subject.

The objective character of an object may be construed as the force it itself exerts in causing the perceiver to accept it as such. The subjective character of it is the subject's view or opinion of it.

The consciousness attuned to reality will see that for which an object stands; and this subjective view involves the perceiver's certainty of its truth.

Transitional — Preferably *tranzish'-un-al*.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hat Stands

Wooden hat stands for the closet shelf, cut from plywood in the shape of flowers and animals and enameled bright colors, brought supply to a man handy with the circular saw. These hat holders were about ten inches high; and mounted on a wooden block base would be a graceful swan or an amusing-looking duck or giraffe, whose long neck was ideal for holding one's hat! The hat holders in the shape of flowers were also attractive and sold well.

Some of the holders, instead of being made to stand on a closet shelf, were constructed so as to be attached to the closet wall. He sold these hat stands for 50 cents each. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Even the Author Can't Find Him*

By Le Pelley

DON'T STOP ME NOW SUSIE — I'VE STARTED WRITING A BOOK!
A BOOK? WHAT'S THE NAME OF IT?
BLACK DAN, THE MIDNIGHT RIDER!!!
O-O-O-O-O-O-H!
HE'S ALL DRESSED IN BLACK AND RIDES AT NIGHT SO YOU CAN'T SEE HIM — HE RIDES SO SILENTLY YOU CAN'T HEAR HIM ... AND SO SWIFTLY YOU CAN'T FOLLOW HIM
BUT MY GOODNESS TUBBY — HOW DO YOU KNOW HE'S THERE?!
I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT!! — !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Elmer's 'Who's Who'*

By The Hagers

A RIDE ON ELMER'S CAR, AND YOU ARE CATALOGUED IN HIS "WHO'S WHO."
"THAT'S HARLEQUIN. HE FLEW AND SWAM FROM PITTSBURGH DOWN TO BIRMINGHAM.
THAT'S GADWALL, BACHELOR OF ARTS, WITH MALLARD, WHO MAKES AUTO PARTS."
WHEN I LEAVE AND HE SHUTS THE GATE, I OFTEN WONDER HOW I RATE.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Mary Visits 'A City of Juda'

We learn from Luke 1:39 that after Mary the virgin had been informed by the angel Gabriel that she should give birth to the long-expected Messiah, she determined to visit her kinswoman Elisabeth, who also was soon to bear a child of promise; and with this end in view Mary went "into the hill country with haste, into a city of Juda."

Now, the hill-country was, of course, the somewhat mountainous territory lying to the south of Jerusalem; but there remains some uncertainty as to the precise identity of the "city of Juda" which contained the home of Elisabeth. Some have contended that as originally set down the word was "Juttah" (not "Juda"), and that this town, anciently designated as a priestly city (Josh. 21:13 and 16), was the place referred to. On the whole, however, it is considered more probable that the Baptist's parents lived at or near Hebron, which lay some 17 miles south of Jerusalem and five miles to the north of Juttah.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "If you have a contented mind, you have enough to enjoy life with."

A Few EX-tra Letters Needed: Explicit, Vexation, Flexible, Annexing, Pretexts, Book-text, Subindex.

Letter Juggling: Bedroom, Boredom.

How Did They Get Across?: First, the 2 boys went across, and one brought the boat back. Then the wife rowed herself over. Next the boy who was on the far side brought the boat back. At this point, the 2 boys went over again, one remaining with his mother, and the other returning with the boat. Next the father went across by himself, and the boy brought the boat back to the original point. Then he took the dog across, and finally returned for his brother, who crossed with him.

A New Game of Syno-Grams": (If readers would like more of these clever games, just say the word) fight—fables—battles; gathers—parse—reaps; curl—rests—tress; jumper—repeat—leaper; rent—easel—leans; peril — ranged — danger; beach — horse — shore; sail—these—sheet; darkness—thing—night; daub—mares—smear.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (a)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Constitution—Borah and Roosevelt

TO MULTITUDES in many lands who heard or read the many tributes to the Constitution of the United States on the 150th anniversary of its signing, America's basic law must have appeared well able to support diverse and contrary views. Especially was this true of the two speeches most widely heard or read—Senator Borah's and President Roosevelt's. Each glorified the Constitution and urged observance of it. Each took his own view of its meaning and between them contributed vastly to an understanding of the present basic constitutional issue.

That issue is how the Constitution shall be changed to fit the facts of the nation's economic and social structure. All are agreed that there should be such adaptation, that it was intended and provided for by the framers, that the Constitution has served so well because changes—by amendment, by judicial interpretation and by custom—have been made as needed. Mr. Borah recognizes the need for expanding powers of government to keep pace with expanding national problems. As a progressive who has been impatient with the Supreme Court in the past and who is credited with a remark about the people being unable to eat the Constitution, he probably would concede that Mr. Roosevelt has some kind of a mandate for leading the nation to the mastery of those problems and to the fulfillment of what the President called the people's vision, "a far higher standard of living." As a constitutionalist he insists that needed changes shall be made within the spirit of the Constitution. He feels that if made too hastily or by usurpation they may destroy the very foundation.

Mr. Roosevelt knows that changes have been made in the Constitution without amendment. He has said that the amendment process is too slow. He effectively points to delays which have been costly in the past. He is unwilling to wait "twenty years" while "law catches up with life." He believes the larger features of the Constitution were intentionally left indefinite so that they could be changed without too much trouble. He believes recent judicial interpretations permitting change have been caused by his election and his drive to remake the Supreme Court. He thinks further changes can be made without amendment and that he has a popular mandate for making them.

There in cameo is the issue—How shall changes be made? These two speeches should have left the American people in no doubt as to the essential question. So put, it should be soluble by prayerful thinking and temperate action.

As aids in that solution we offer three quotations:

> The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Those are Washington's words. The next is something more modern:

> If those problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security.

That is the pledge of the Democratic Party's platform in the 1936 election. The last is one of the many drafts of specific amendments which have been studied and proposed by public men during the last year:

> Section 1. Commerce among the several States includes the production, manufacture, or distribution of industrial or agricultural commodities which are destined to be or have been transported from one State to another, or compete with commodities which are destined to be or have been so transported.
>
> Sec. 2. Due process of law shall have reference only to the procedure of executive, administrative, or judicial bodies charged with the execution and enforcement of the law.

This specific amendment was intended to meet the two most frequent demands for change—redefinition of the very general commerce clause to give the National Government wider powers over matters pertaining to interstate commerce, and redefinition of the "due process" clause to prevent judicial interpretation amounting to judicial legislation. Why has there been no concerted effort to make necessary constitutional changes by adoption of some such amendment?

Because some people are afraid such an amendment would go too far and would wipe out state lines or leave the individual no recourse against any government action which Congress said was for the welfare of the country. Also because it is easier to arouse special groups, such as farmers and workers, to demand specific laws which will extend federal powers to help them.

Yet the opportunity for amendment remains. The question is whether any other method provides an "explicit and authentic act of the whole people."

A Vote of the Jobless

REPORTS from Hyde Park indicate President Roosevelt will probably use the regular election machinery throughout the United States in obtaining the count of the unemployed which was called for by Congress. This machinery, reaching into every precinct of the cities, towns and rural districts, will offer a much better facility for the task than would have been provided in the first proposal of "self-registration" at the post offices.

Even so, one may be permitted a certain amount of skepticism as to how accurate or how useful such a count will be even after it is made. The difficulties of defining unemployment or partial employment have been frequently described, and if the special unemployment census of 1930, taken by trained enumerators, failed to throw much light on the question, it is hardly to be expected that election officials hired for a day will master its nuances.

At best some powerful incentive will be needed—along with the assumed publicity—to obtain a full enrollment of the jobless. The most significant point in the discussion is the proposal that a card be issued to each unemployed registrant and that thereafter for six months or more no public assistance shall be given except on the showing of this card. Even this might work hardship in the cases of ignorance or of loss of work shortly after the poll.

But what is the purpose of having an unemployment count? According to its advocates, the advantages are to give the public a gauge of how much relief spending is necessary, and to indicate whether persons, especially illegally entered aliens, are on the relief rolls who ought not to be there.

On the second and more concrete point, would not a direct examination of the relief rolls accomplish more than any general census or poll? After all, the taxpayer is concerned only with those unemployed who are receiving public benefits, and they are all who are likely to be enrolled with any certainty.

But without any hullabaloo of a special day, there is an organization in existence with offices open every business day of the year for registration of the unemployed or partially employed and with facilities for doing something about their situation. We refer to the United States employment service and affiliated state employment services. It is already the general practice to require registration with this agency as a prerequisite to relief. Why not see that the rule is made an invariable one in all jurisdictions, and if that is not enough, why not have a thorough and impartial investigation of relief methods in the United States?

National Theater: 1908 and 1937

LONDON is one of the few capital cities of Europe which do not possess a National Theater, and till the other day it had been supposed that all friends of the English drama thought that this reproach should be removed. But recent events have shown a division of opinion. Steps have been taken by a body known as the Shakespeare Memorial National Theater Committee to buy a site for a theater, and go forward. But instead of acclamation from all sides, there is much criticism, and some active hostility.

This undeniable check must be attributed to delay. The Committee came into being as long ago as 1908. The scheme which it then announced enjoyed the unanimous support of all sections of the dramatic profession—playwrights, managers, and actors as well as critics. It had been thought out with deliberation by such experts as William Archer and Granville-Barker. It was blessed by such dramatists as G. Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and J. M. Barrie. Actors like Forbes-Robertson gave their support. There was enthusiasm as well as interest.

But the Committee which was appointed moved slowly. One difficulty after another prevented action, and the outbreak of the World War and the confusion which followed the war imposed further delays. In the interval the rise of a popular theater known as the Old Vic, which has devoted itself to serious drama, has done something—though not enough—to fill the gap; and a new generation of actors and critics has grown up which looks askance on any movement born so long ago as 1908.

But to admit that the committee which has at length launched its plans is not fully representative of the drama today is not to admit that its scheme is not a good one. The defects of the commercial theater, which were so apparent in 1908, are not less apparent today. The difficulties of affording facilities for the production of the best drama, new and old, are as great now as then. Moreover there has arisen a new and formidable rival to the living drama—that of the cinema—whose challenge ought to be met by what is strongest and best in the theater.

There is need for a theater where plays will be produced not with a view to getting the biggest box-office receipts but with a view to the finest results that playwrights, producers, actors and scene-makers can achieve by co-operative effort. What is needed now is that the existing committee should invite the friendly criticism of those experts who are not satisfied with the plans, and invite some of them to sit with them in making whatever modifications are needed, and to make sure of co-operation with, not antagonism to, existing institutions.

Not by Calendar

NOT by calendar do we on our New England hilltop mark the change of season. Autumn coming for us, not by careful computation, but rather by nature's subtle revelation to the eye and ear. In the morning, heralded by the thudding down on the roof of the acorns from the great white oak. A merry bombardment accented by an occasional horse chestnut adding volume to the pattering attack. The frolicsome gray squirrels manipulating the siege. Not content to wait until the nuts ripen, they send them down in half munched greenness until, satisfied with their crisp breakfast, then play a wild whirligig round and round the oak, across the outstretched branches to the tall horse-chestnut tree, scudding across the flat roof, down the wistaria, over the lawn and up the ancient pine, there to swing among its needles in the utmost abandon.

The grass, wet with heavy dew, sparkling like scattered diamonds. A drowsy bumblebee clinging dumbly to a dewy zinnia. The garden greeting the cooler days with colorful contrasts. Hardy ageratum and pink petunias. The deeper blue monkshood next golden marigolds. And the salvia that I planted in the iris border one July evening under the sweeping glory of a double rainbow, bright in the after drops of a heavy thunder storm, now a border of scarlet cheer. A hiding place for crickets whose slowing beat tells with perfect accuracy the lowering temperature. Slower, slower their music, until very soon we shall no longer hear anywhere down the garden path the crickets' caroling.

Blowzy hydrangeas blushing very pink. Waxy white snowberries and plump red fruit of the rose shrubs. Sunflower crowns heavy with lustrous brown seeds around which the goldfinch circle, making the sunshine sing. Fat yellow cucumbers dislodged from vines. Tomatoes and peppers tanging the air with ripeness. A blue jay mocking from the fall pippin tree where hang big mellow green apples.

In the kitchen the smell of fresh apple pie made from those pippins. An old-fashioned pie, the top crust removed in grandmother's way and the sugar and nutmeg beaten in with a silver fork. Jars of apple jelly sitting on the window sill for the sun to clear. Chili sauce brewing on the back of the stove.

In the living-room fireplace a pine log snapping. Part of the thick straight limb that February's ice storm snapped with its glittering burden. Telling now its life's story to the great chimney's heart as the flames leap and the sparks fly.

A bouquet of wild asters on the small cherry table. Purple and white stars plucked from the woods.

And looking out the window I see the meadows of our valley standing thick with corn.

M. S. H.

"United We Stand, Divided . . ."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain, America, and the League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor which takes Mr. Eden to task for allegedly "hinting" in answer to a question in Parliament that "hints by Britain to Japan have not been stronger . . . because neither the United States nor Japan is a member of the League of Nations" does not in the least represent what Mr. Eden actually said.

Mr. Eden was not speaking about "hints" that might be given to Japan, but about the question of taking the Sino-Japanese dispute before the League of Nations. His actual words were (see Hansard of July 28): "As far as I am aware, no Government has asked for this matter to be referred to the League, and, as I explained to the House yesterday, in view of the special circumstances and the fact that neither Japan nor the United States are members of the League, we are not prepared ourselves to take at present any initiative in the matter."

On the mistaken assumption that Mr. Eden had said something he did not say, the Monitor editorial takes the British Foreign Secretary to task for supposedly attributing "British hesitancy in this crisis to reluctance on the part of the United States to join in strong pressure for peace in that part of the world." The editorial then goes on to hint on its own account that Great Britain lags behind the United States in regard to "positive and forceful co-operation in preserving the force of law against the force of arms in the East."

Mr. Eden isn't the sort of man to indulge in dirty cracks at the expense of the United States, but even if he were, surely the Monitor doesn't have to follow a bad example. There are far too many people as it is trying to sow discord between the two countries.

Both countries are equally keen to preserve peace, but don't see eye to eye as to the best temporary means of doing so. The Monitor should be able to help them get closer together and thus make a real contribution to Anglo-American co-operation.

London, Eng. A. G. L.

[Editor's Note.—The editorial paraphrasing Mr. Eden's remarks did not intend any "dirty cracks" either for Mr. Eden or Great Britain. It did seek to put a question whose answer still is not clear: Since the United States has in the past shown a readiness to co-operate with Great Britain for peace in the Far East, what has American non-membership in the League of Nations to do with Britain's unwillingness to take the initiative in bringing Japanese aggression in China before the League?]

Democracy Rooted in Free Land?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your journal appeared a letter from Mr. G. Turner in which he referred to Macaulay's famous letter to H. S. Randall, in which he predicted the downfall of the American republic if Jefferson's policies are maintained. This letter was written in the year 1857, and Garfield said it "startled him like an alarm bell in the night." Up to that time nobody had ever doubted that our house of state was built on a rock and could stand any storm the wind could blow.

It will be noted that Macaulay admitted we could get along all right "as long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land." It was free land, then, and not our form of government that constituted the basis of our prosperity. And Thomas Carlyle once said to an American: "Ye may boast of your dimocracy or any ither 'cracy and political rubish; but the reason why your laboring folk are so happy is that ye have a vost deal o' land for a verra few people."

But our free land is now gone; the public domain of which we were once so proud is a thing of the past. Now we shall see who was right, Macaulay or Jefferson. But it must be remembered we have not been faithful to Jefferson's principles in dealing with land. His ideas on the land question were similar to those of Henry George. In 1795 when Jefferson was in France he noted the wretched condition of the common people and attributed it to land monopoly on the part of the nobles. On the 28th of October in that year he wrote Madison: "Whenever there are in any country uncultivated fields and unemployed poor, it is certain that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for man to live and labor on."

The principles of Thomas Jefferson have not failed—they have never been fully tried. If all men are born free and equal it must mean they have equal rights to the use of the earth; but how can men be said to have equal rights to the use of the earth when every foot of ground was parceled out and disposed of before they were born? Not only that, but in defiance of what Jesus warned us against in Matthew 18:6, he is saddled with a public debt of which his share is said to be $300 at the moment of his birth. It is up to us to turn back to Jefferson and Henry George—or go on the rocks!

Houston, Texas P. W. SCHWANDER

World Day for Animals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I present my annual appeal to your always kindly and public-spirited Monitor, to remind all who sincerely love the animal cause that October 4 will be World Day for Animals. The World League Against Vivisection (English branch), proponent of the day, begs all to think, act and speak for suffering animals.

The date is wisely chosen, for it is the day dedicated to gracious Francis of Assisi, the great seer who felt and taught the oneness of all life, who addressed even the despised and outlawed wolf as Brother Wolf.

World Day for Animals is now recognized in all latitudes and longitudes, and thereby is evolving a dynamic circle of constructive kindness.

HELEN KING

New York, N. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Persuasive Pen

By Frank L. Perrin

AS ANOTHER niche in the Hall of Fame is pre-empted by a departing American humorist-philosopher it is discovered that the long line of these gifted sons is depleted, and like the ranks of the "boys" of the '60's, both North and South, it is gradually becoming thinner and thinner. The designation, humorist-philosopher, is not set down carelessly. It applies, fittingly, to those American writers who, through their pens, have both entertained and instructed their readers and admirers. It may be that convincing philosophy can be taught and expounded without a smattering of humor, but certainly the nub and essence of more than evanescent humor is a homely and understandable philosophy.

The layman, a casual student of the arts of master craftsmen of the pen, can scarcely presume to name, in the order of their accomplishments and popularity, those who have achieved some degree of fame in this truly American school. The order of precedence in an imaginary corridor of niches has never been authoritatively established. Indeed it may never be popularly determined. The pages upon which those of even a generation ago wrote seem to have grown somewhat dim. How transitory, indeed, is fame!

And yet names once familiar are easily recalled and catalogued. Many busy men and women of today recall the welcome contributions of "The Danbury Newsman," of "M. Quad," Josh Billings; the funny man of the Burlington Hawkeye; "Bill" Nye, "Mark Twain," "Mr. Dooley," and, more recently, Will Rogers and Ellis Parker Butler. There are many others, of course, but those named have made a more lasting place for themselves, perhaps, than the others.

As between the craftsmen whose working tool is the persuasive pen, free of vitriol, and the actor who repeats and amplifies the text of another or the declamatory orator who seeks to convince by argument or arraignment, an almost impassable gulf is fixed. The unrealized choice of most of us, I am inclined to believe, is that as between teaching by persuasion and teaching by precept and formula, we prefer to be taught, if at all, by persuasion. Philosophies are oftenest convincing when they are so homely that they are not recognized as philosophies. Sane judgments and conclusions are more surely and more quickly reached when we imagine that they result from our own perceptions. We often laugh at our own weaknesses when we think we are laughing at those of the other fellow.

The distorted mirror held to catch the humorous reflection of another sometimes reveals us to ourselves as others see us. Then, if we are wise enough and brave enough, we laugh too. It may be that, in the main, the American people, because they are wise enough and brave enough to laugh when the joke is turned upon them, have profited most by the gentle reprimands and caricatured philosophies of the humorists.

Between the ridiculous antics and effusions of the jokesmith, the master of ceremonies to whom has been assigned a definite period in which he must be "funny," and the toiler whose fun reacts to the promptings of his sober yet craftily adorned philosophy, popular regard now, as always, fixes an unerasable limit. But at the moment, with the radio, the demands of newspapers and magazines for "funny fillers," with the histrionic vacuum once filled by the Warfields, the Drews, the Rogers brothers, the Willards and a score of others, there is a sincere but not sentimental longing for a return to decency and artistry.

A nation should not lose its ability to smile and at times to laugh aloud. We are inclined to worry too much over the troubles of other people and over those of our own which we dread but do not experience. Bread without yeast and potatoes without salt are not greatly enjoyed. A little seasoning, intellectually, helps a lot. As I look about it seems that our American humor has already lost much of its savor. Sometimes we are compelled to laugh at that which is not funny. Buffoonery and border-line jokes are a poor substitute for the philosophic drollery even of "Pigs Is Pigs," or "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

Regrettably, there is no school which teaches and grants diplomas to humorists. No course of prescribed study will fit the novice to be wise and funny without realizing that he is either or both. Those who have attained mastery of the art are the products of circumstances and conditions rather than of opportunity. Their fountain of inspiration is filled to overflowing with sweet, and not bitter waters.

The Wide Horizon

"Republic" in Retrospect

By Ralph W. Conna

CHICAGO

PERHAPS Chicago, like other large cities, should give its police the benefit of better training in military discipline and in the technique of handling riots. And also like other cities, large and small, it probably could often stand a more temperate and dispassionate approach to the problem of dealing with its radical elements. But as an impartial and sectionally disinterested observer I find on rather close study that Chicago doesn't deserve all of the uncomplimentary comments that have been directed its way since that fatal steel strike riot.

Chicago isn't at all proud of that affair. No one overlooks, condones, or excuses it. There's no attempt to minimize it or its significance in the broader social issue. But there is justification for the defense that's offered in view of accusations which tend to put the city in a rather bad light.

There are two debatable points which have been brought up: first, Were the police to blame? second, Is Chicago to blame for inspiring, fostering, or creating an attitude which would lead to police aggression in matters concerning labor or radicals?

* * *

Whether the police were the aggressors or not isn't really so vital. The La Follette committee said they were. The Chicago coroner's jury said they weren't. In both cases there were elements which seem to make unwise an unqualified acceptance of the verdict. The La Follette committee was headed by one noted for his leaning toward the labor side. It was far from the scene. It had insufficient evidence. On the other hand, the coroner's investigation was conducted by a public official who might naturally be expected to side with the police. In any case, it would seem prudent to withhold judgment in that respect, and consider that first, it's possible that they were equally at fault, and second, that in any case assessment of the immediate blame fails to get at the real cause.

I don't find anything inherent in Chicago or its people which would develop a mental attitude encouraging violent treatment of radicals. As a matter of fact, on looking about I am impressed with evidences of a large degree of freedom of thought. It is a freedom which has fostered the development of some of the nation's leading liberal organizations. For example, the ultra-radical I. W. W. was organized and has its headquarters here. The Communist Party in America until recently maintained its headquarters here. And the Socialist Party still has its head office here.

The city has a large foreign population and a large proportion of laborers, among whom liberal activities usually prosper. Its administration is friendly to the New Deal, and though perhaps not liberal in the true sense, it still is not a "big business" tool which might be expected to encourage the sort of reaction which leads to violence.

On the other hand one cannot help noticing the absence here of those organizations and elements which might be expected to stir up trouble against radicals. Reports of fascistic activity have come chiefly from the East, or at least outside of Chicago. It might be noted that there is no teachers' oath here and that there s been no serious attempt to impose such a thing upon the community.

* * *

Occasional outbursts of individuals or of small, sporadic groups bent on saving the nation from this or that menace may leave superficial impressions and perhaps give some excuse for the belief among outsiders that such things as that strike riot are typical of Chicago. As I have sought to point out, though, I don't think that they are typical.

The presence of considerable liberalism, of course, doesn't necessarily rule out militant reaction. Those who oppose radicalism, though, I've found, for the most part, realize that violence is no cure and that even intemperate, passionate, unreasonable, verbal attacks gain little but more trouble. I find among the so-called conservatives just as much condemnation of the extremes of the "right" as of the extremes of the "left."

A city of this size, of course, is bound to harbor all sorts of persons and ideas, but its very size protects it from the domination of any extreme type. Chicago's horizon is wide because of commercial necessity.

What was the real cause of that unfortunate affair? Well, the strikers hated and feared the police. Perhaps being influenced by the tradition that police are supposed to at least hate trouble-making laborers, the officers too showed something of those characteristics. The strikers expected and prepared for resistance to what they knew was not according to law. The police expected and prepared for resistance to their efforts to stop the strikers. There occurred just what was expected, and prepared for, by both sides.

Which one actually "knocked the chip off the other's shoulder" doesn't seem to matter so much. It was the hatred and fear, engendered by nation-wide labor controversy, reflected in those who participated on both sides, that brought on the trouble.